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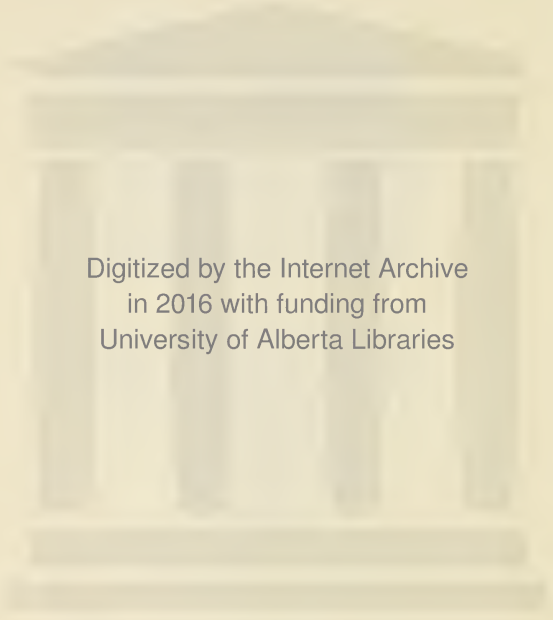
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My Spelling

GRADE FIVE

By

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How to Use Your Spelling Book

Monday

Read the lesson story and talk about it.
Look at each New Word.
Say the New Word after your teacher pronounces it.
Find your New Words in the story.
Write your New Words.

Tuesday

Do the exercises called Working with Words.

Wednesday

Take your first test on the New Words.
Correct your test and find your score.
Write correctly each word that you missed.

Thursday

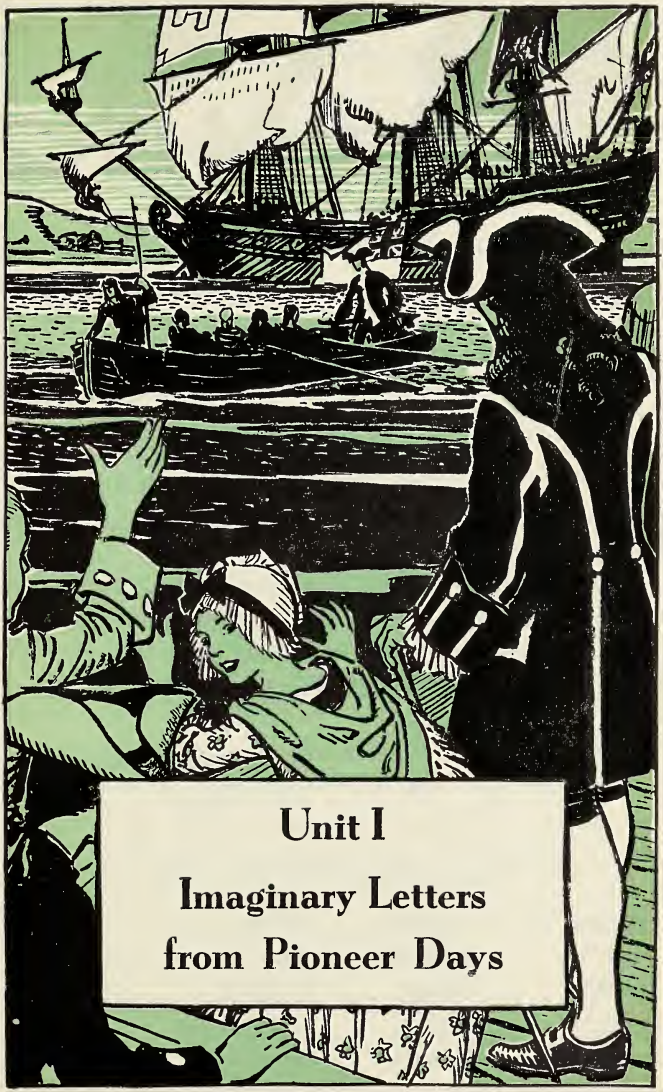
Study the New Words that you missed on Wednesday.
Study your Review Words for the week.
In your extra time learn the Other Words to Spell.

Friday

Take a test on the New Words and the Review Words.

Correct your test and find your final score for the week. Mark your Progress Chart.

Make a list of any words that you missed. Call these My Hard Words. Study them whenever you have time on other spelling days.



Unit I

Imaginary Letters from Pioneer Days

1. From Marie of New France

Dear Father,

I am writing to tell you that Pierre is a healthy baby. He sleeps in his cradle or plays quietly by himself. He is just beginning to talk.

Today, after a rough voyage, a ship from France arrived at the colony. We like every article you sent us. We have a good supply of powder and tobacco, but please send us a case of tea.

There are no English here, but Indians are everywhere in the forest. Still we are safe under the command of our captain. None of our men are idle. All take pride in the beautiful furs which we expect to send to France soon.

Your loving daughter,

Marie

New Words

writing	voyage	tobacco	captain
healthy	arrived	case	idle
cradle	colony	English	pride
quietly	article	everywhere	expect
beginning	powder	command	daughter

What to Do Each Day

On Monday, Get Acquainted with Your New Words

1. Your teacher or one of your classmates will read the story aloud.

2. Read the story silently to yourself. Be sure that you can pronounce every word. Then discuss the story with your classmates.

3. Find each of the New Words in the story. Pronounce them carefully. Make sure that you know what each one means.

4. Use each of the New Words in a sentence.

5. Copy the New Words on a sheet of paper.

On Tuesday, Look into Your New Words

With the lesson for each week you will find a number of exercises called Working with Words. Do these exercises on Tuesday. Always write your answers on a sheet of paper. Never write in this book. Here are three exercises for this week:

1. Write the words in your list in alphabetical order. Notice that five words begin with **c** and two begin with **a**. In order to arrange these words properly, look at the second or third letter of each one. For example, **case** comes after **captain** in an alphabetical list.

2. One word in your list always begins with a capital letter. Write a sentence using the word.

3. Write the New Words that mean (1) a journey by water; (2) a chief or leader; (3) to look forward to something.

On Wednesday, Take Your First Test

1. Count your New Words. Number a sheet of paper for the test. You will need one line for each New Word.

2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each word. Say each word to yourself after her. Write each word after its number.

3. Correct your test. Count the number of words that you spelled right. Write the number on your paper. This is your first score.

4. Put a line under each word that you missed. These are your hard words. Write each hard word correctly.

5. Save your test paper.

On Thursday, Learn Your Hard Words

1. Take the test paper on which you marked your hard words on Wednesday. Use these rules for learning to spell each word that you missed.

How to Learn to Spell

1. Look at the word and say it softly to yourself. Make sure that you hear every sound correctly.

2. Look at the word and say each letter in it.

3. Cover the word or close your eyes. Try to say each letter of the word without looking at it.

4. Look at the word and copy it.

5. Write the word three times without looking at your book. Check the spelling. If you make a mistake, start again with the first rule in this list.

2. Study every hard word the same way.

3. Beginning with lesson 2, you will have some Review Words each week. Study the Review Words when you have learned all the New Words.

4. If you have extra time, learn the Other Words to Spell. You will find the first list in lesson 2.

On Friday, Take Your Last Test

1. Number a paper for your test.

2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each New Word and Review Word. Say each word softly to yourself after her. Write each word.

3. Correct your test. Count the number of words that you spelled right. Write the number on your paper. This is your final score.

4. If you keep a Progress Chart, mark your score on it.

Keep a Record of Your Spelling

Keep a record of the words that you miss on the Friday test. A small notebook will be good for the purpose. Each Friday write in your notebook the words that you miss. Call them My Hard Words. Study them whenever you have time on other spelling days.

It is a good plan to keep a list of the words that you miss in the other written work that you do in school. Write these words in one part of your spelling notebook. Call them My Special Words. Study them whenever you have extra time.

2. From Annie of New Scotland

Dear Uncle,

You will be pleased that William and I are content in our new home. I am not ashamed to admit that at first I was homesick for the cities which we left behind. We lack many comforts and suffer some hardships, but we are at peace with the Indians. We owe much to the chief of one friendly tribe. Without his help it is doubtful whether the colony would have prospered. Yesterday we were visited by an Indian maid, but she took flight when I talked to her.

There is always a whisper of trouble with the French. Every able man must be a soldier, and Captain Macdonald continues to drill his men each day.

Your loving niece,

Annie

New Words

pleased	suffer	tribe	talked
ashamed	peace	whether	whisper
homesick	owe	visited	soldier
cities	chief	maid	drill
lack	friendly	flight	niece

Working with Words

1. Write the following words and draw a line under each vowel: **tribe, suffer, drill, ashamed, whether, homesick.** (The letters **a, e, i, o,** and **u** are always vowels.)

2. Write the word **peace.** What does it mean? Notice that it is pronounced like **piece.** Words like **peace** and **piece,** which are pronounced the same way, but have different spellings and different meanings, are called *homonyms.* Use **peace** and **piece** in sentences.

3. Write the New Word that is a homonym of **made.**

4. Turn to your dictionary and find the meaning of the following words: **owe, lack, flight, pleased.** Write these words. Use each one in a sentence.

5. Notice the **ie** in the words **niece, chief,** and **friendly.** Write a sentence using each word.

6. Find two New Words that begin with **wh.** Pronounce them. Spell them softly to yourself. Write them.

7. Write the word **cities.** Change the **ies** to **y.** What new word have you? Write it.

8. Write **visited** and **talked.** Drop the **ed** from each word and add **ing** instead. What new words have you?

9. Write **soldier.** Add an **s.** What is the new word?

Review Words

captain	beginning	command	arrived
daughter	healthy	quietly	article

Other Words to Spell

fled	hood	content	bind

3. From Richard of Fort York

Dear Mother,

As you have known for some time, Ellen and I plan to settle here in Fort York. The colony is growing and life is pleasant.

Governor Simcoe is wise and honest. He is an example to us all. On no account will he allow any man or woman to suffer because of religious faith. It is understood that whoever comes to Upper Canada shall be welcome.

Although we have lots of space there are no broad streets in Fort York. We have bought some land near the square. The price was cheap. We plan to start building our home soon.

We find the people very friendly and anxious to be helpful. There is seldom cause to quarrel with anyone, for most people deal honestly with each other.

There is no danger in living here. The Indians are friendly and we need neither gun nor sword to protect us. Have no fear for our safety.

God bless you and keep you.

Your obedient servant,

Richard

New Words

known	understood	square	deal
wise	whoever	price	sword
example	welcome	cheap	safety
account	space	cause	bless
woman	broad	quarrel	servant

Working with Words

1. Each vowel has several different sounds. The vowels marked **ā, ē, ī, ō,** and **ū** in the dictionary have a long sound. Those marked **ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ** have a short sound. Write the following words: **wise, welcome, space, bless, price.** Then find each one in your dictionary and mark each vowel long or short. If a vowel is silent, or not pronounced at all, draw a line through it.

2. Notice how **whoever** is divided into syllables: **who ev'er.** Write **whoever** in syllables. Then write the whole word. Find the following words in your dictionary: **understood, account, quarrel, example, servant.** Write each one in syllables. Then opposite each one write the whole word.

3. Write the New Word that is the opposite of **narrow.**

4. Write **woman.** Change the **a** to **e.** What new word have you? Use each word in a sentence.

5. Write **known, safety,** and **sword.** Which letters in these words are silent?

6. Find **square** in your dictionary. Write sentences using **square** in two different meanings.

7. Write the New Words that rhyme with **seal, pause,** and **heap.**

Review Words

friendly	owe	chief	soldier
whether	cities	niece	ashamed

Other Words to Spell

quilt	attic	beads	preach

4. From Jean of Fort Garry

My dearest Mary,

In Fort Garry people are willing to work together for the good of all. Our governor does not allow anyone to disobey his orders, and he is quick to arrest and punish any man who finds fault with him. We pity anyone who makes him angry and must go to jail.

Since it is dangerous to live far from a settlement, we have built a house here. It is on the main street. It is two storeys high and has a stone chimney. My bedroom is in the upper storey. In the winter a curtain around my bed helps to keep out the cold. Father was able to hire a man to make a cedar chest for me. In it I keep my prettiest jacket, my winter clothes, and the yarn I shall use for Father's socks.

Your cousin,

Jean

New Words

dearest	punish	dangerous	curtain
willing	fault	settlement	hire
allow	pity	main	chest
quick	angry	chimney	prettiest
arrest	jail	upper	yarn

Working with Words

1. Do you remember to loop the letter **l** and to make the letter **t** pointed? The **l** is taller than the **t**. Practise **l**'s and **t**'s by writing **willing, allow, prettiest, settlement,** and **fault.**

2. Write the New Words that rhyme with **pail, barn, city, best, train, wire,** and **supper.**

3. A letter or a syllable added to a word to make a new word is called a suffix. In the word **dearest,** the **est** is a suffix. Write **dear.** Then write **dearest.**

4. Write the word **quick.** Then add the suffix **est.** What new word have you?

5. Write the words **arrest** and **punish.** Now add the suffix **ed** to each one. What new words have you?

6. Write the word **hire.** Form new words by changing **h** to **w** and to **t.** Write the two new words.

7. Find these words in your dictionary: **prettiest, settlement, dangerous, curtain, angry.** Pronounce them carefully. Write each word in syllables. Then write the whole word.

8. How do you pronounce **chimney?** Say it slowly, looking at each letter. Write **chimney.**

Review Words

written	safety	quarrel	known
apron	woman	account	example

Other Words to Spell

linen	disobey	stool	knitting

5. From James of Fort Vancouver

My darling sister,

I sincerely hope you are well, as usual. I had a narrow escape from a serious illness, but your husband looked after me well and I recovered without harm.

At first we were lonely here, but now people are flocking into the country. We hear more news, too. Yesterday an officer came to the Fort and told the general of a battle the navy had fought, and how well the army is doing this summer.

John has been hunting, but he must have returned, for I hear his cheery whistle. We laughed when we read in your letter that my nephew is anxious to continue studying. He deserves much praise. We are looking forward with joy to having you both with us soon.

Your loving brother,

James

New Words

darling	harm	fought	nephew
sincerely	lonely	army	anxious
usual	general	returned	studying
escape	battle	whistle	praise
husband	navy	laughed	joy

Working with Words

1. Write **returned** and **laughed**. Each word was made by adding the suffix **ed** to another word. Write the word from which each one is made.

2. What suffixes were added to make **sincerely**, **lonely**, and **studying**? Write these three words. Then write each word without the suffix.

3. Write **army** and **navy**. Now change the **y** to **i** in each word and add **es**. Write the new words. Write sentences using **army** and **navy**.

4. In **nephew** the **ph** is pronounced like **f**. Notice the order of the letters in **nephew**. Write the word.

5. Find the following words in your dictionary: **general, darling, escape, usual, husband, whistle**. Write each word in syllables. Then write the whole word.

6. Write the New Words that rhyme with **rattle, bought, raise, boy**, and **alarm**.

7. Look carefully at each letter as you pronounce **anxious** softly to yourself. Write **anxious**.

8. Make a little story using some of the following words: **general, army, battle, fought, escape**. Underline each New Word that you use.

Review Words

different	settlement	allow	curtain
toward	prettiest	fault	dangerous

Other Words to Spell

cannon	queen	brass	bend

6. Let's Make Sure

pleased	broad	cheap	expect
drill	safety	flight	cause
general	navy	niece	bless
visited	price	praise	quarrel
talked	suffer	colony	example
captain	deal	sword	healthy
command	maid	yarn	woman
fought	quick	allow	article
battle	chimney	usual	understood
beginning	upper	lack	everywhere
studying	cities	anxious	settlement
army	dearest	nephew	prettiest
homesick	chest	tribe	whoever
soldier	arrived	harm	ashamed
sincerely	wise	peace	dangerous
powder	main	willing	angry
whistle	fault	husband	daughter
welcome	idle	English	darling
account	curtain	arrest	returned
space	punish	tobacco	laughed
square	hire	pity	pride
joy	owe	servant	friendly
case	escape	jail	quietly
whisper	writing	voyage	lonely
cradle	known	chief	whether

What to Do During Review Week

The last lesson of each unit is a review. During Review Week use these directions instead of the ones that are given on pages 7 to 9.

Monday

The words on page 18 are your Review Words. Say them softly to yourself. Study any words that do not seem easy to you. Pay special attention to the words that you missed on the Friday tests. Use the rules for studying that are given on page 8.

Tuesday

Start to do the exercises called Reviewing Your Words Do as many exercises as you can. Learn any words that are hard for you to spell.

Wednesday

Take a test on the first half of your Review Words. Your teacher will pronounce the words for you. Check your paper carefully. If you miss any words, write them in your list of Hard Words.

Thursday

Take a test on the second half of your Review Words. Your teacher will pronounce the words for you. Check your paper. If you miss any words, write them in your list of Hard Words.

Friday

Study the words that you missed on Wednesday or Thursday. If you did not miss any words, you may finish the exercises called Reviewing Your Words.

Reviewing Your Words

1. Copy the following letter on a separate piece of paper. Fill in the blanks with words from your review lesson Let's Make Sure.

Dear Jim,

Mother and I are **p**_____ that we could see your camp. I enjoyed watching the soldiers **d**____. Weren't we lucky to be there on the very day that the **g**_____ **v**_____ your company?

On the way home we **t**_____ to a **c**_____ who was in **c**_____ of Canadian troops in Italy during the war. He **f**_____ in a great **b**_____ in France too.

At school we are **b**_____ fractions and I am **s**_____ hard so I can be in the navy some day.

We are glad that you like **a**___ life and are not **h**_____. Mother and I think you are a fine looking **s**_____.

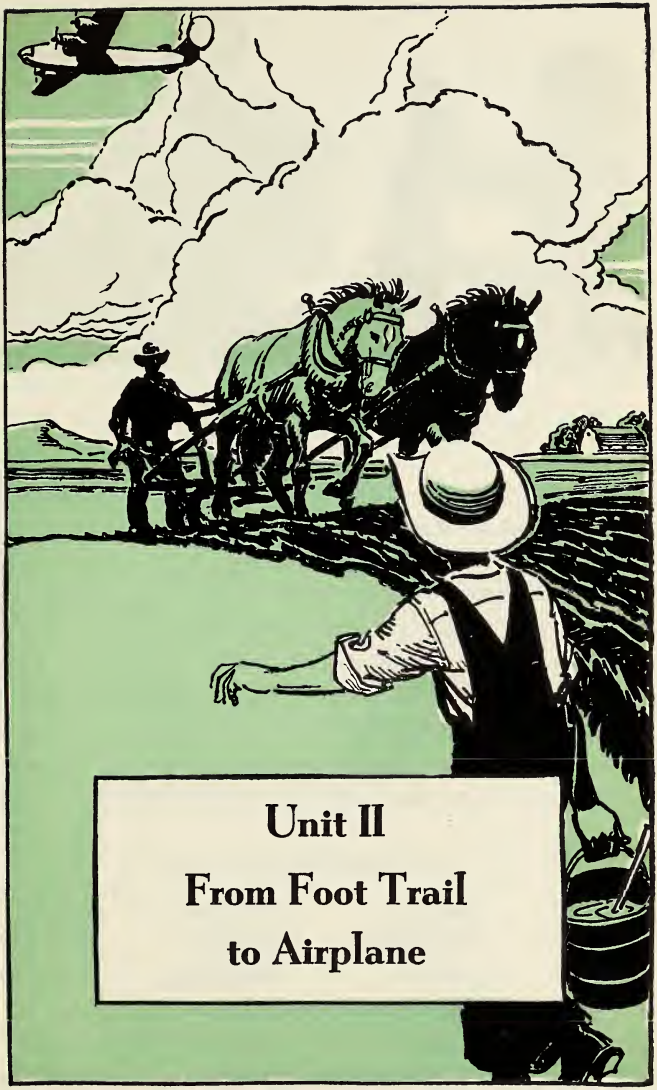
Yours **s**_____,

Donald

2. As you copy these sentences, notice the words **general** and **captain**:

The general and his staff reviewed the troops.
My uncle served under General McNaughton.
Have you read about Captain Kidd?
The men admire their brave captain.

When a word like **general** or **captain** is used with a person's name and refers to a particular person, always use a capital letter.



Unit II
From Foot Trail to Airplane

7. Across the Mountains

One day in early spring a young man of eighteen or nineteen set forth to explore the country beyond his home settlement in Upper Canada. On foot this lonely figure travelled slowly forward into the wilderness. In a fine valley he built a rude cabin and made furniture of rough boards. The following year he brought his wife to her new home. As he cleared acre after acre of land, she too was busy and active. She liked to weave fine cloth and dye the material with the juice of berries. The young couple were happy in their frontier home.

New Words

eighteen	figure	furniture	active
nineteen	travelled*	rough	weave
forth	slowly	following	material
explore	forward	wife	juice
beyond	rude	acre	couple

*Also spelled **traveled**.

Working with Words

1. Find the word **figure** in your dictionary. Pronounce it carefully. How is the **u** sounded? Write **figure**.

2. Look for the following words in your dictionary: **material, furniture, beyond, explore.** Write the words in syllables. Pronounce each one carefully. Write the whole word.

3. Write two New Words that are numbers.

4. Turn to your dictionary and learn the meanings of these words: **rude, forth, forward, beyond, active, couple.** How many meanings are given for each one? Write a sentence using each of these words. Underline each New Word.

5. In the word **rough**, the **gh** is pronounced like **f.** Write **rough.** Change the **r** to **t.** Write the new word.

6. Write **travelled, following, slowly.** What is the suffix in each?

7. Write the word that is a measure of land.

8. Write the word that rhymes with **life.**

9. How carefully do you write the letters **v** and **u**? Nine words in your list contain one or the other of these letters. Write each one carefully.

Review Words

sincerely	husband	anxious	nephew
studying	lonely	usual	general

Other Words to Spell

sowed	strap	woven	needle

8. Field and Fireside

Where the first pioneer had hunted, other men came later to claim the land for farming. They came to clear and to enclose the fertile fields and to plant their crops. At harvest time the grain was gathered into bundles and threshed with a flail. A bushel of wheat could be exchanged for cash or for part of a barrel of flour. The empty barns were filled, and an extra supply of food was stored in the cellar.

The pioneer mother usually cooked over an open fire. In season her family enjoyed turnips, carrots, and other fresh vegetables. Often she served a roast of venison, or freshly-caught fish, or bacon and eggs. For dessert she chose a pudding, pumpkin or mince pie, or fruit. No guest was ever hungry when he left her table.

New Words

pioneer	bundles	extra	bacon
later	bushel	supply	chose
claim	cash	cellar	pudding
enclose	barrel	season	pumpkin
harvest	empty	roast	guest

Working with Words

1. The word **season** has several meanings. Find them in your dictionary. Write sentences using **season** in two different meanings. Underline **season.**

2. The letter **p** is rather difficult to write well. Practise it several times on your paper. Then write the five New Words containing this letter.

3. Practise writing good **b**'s. Then write the four New Words that begin with **b.** Arrange them in alphabetical order.

4. Write the New Words that mean the opposite of **earlier** and **full.**

5. Notice that **enclose** and **chose** end in the same way. Write a sentence using each word. Underline the New Words.

6. Notice the **ar** in **cellar.** Write **cellar.**

7. Write the New Words that mean (1) a visitor in your home; (2) something more than usual or necessary; (3) money; (4) the time or season for gathering grains and fruits.

8. Write **claim** and **roast.** Underline the **ai** in **claim** and the **oa** in **roast.** How are the **ai** and **oa** pronounced?

Review Words

minute	nineteen	forward	furniture
wasn't	material	acre	following

Other Words to Spell

sauce	turnip	pantry	carrots

9. Pioneer Fun

Such a simple pastime as a sleigh ride provided real pleasure for pioneer boys and girls. With a laugh and shout the jolly crowd climbed into the bobsled and sped across the smooth carpet of snow. On moonlight nights the frost crystals sparkled like diamonds. Even in zero weather there were no frozen toes or fingers, for everyone had a warm robe to wrap about him.

On winter evenings when the work was finished, folks entertained themselves around the fireplace. Red apples from the orchard sputtered on the hearth. There were no newspapers and few books, but somebody always had a story or a joke to tell. Then Mother said good night to the children and gave them each a kiss.

New Words

simple	crowd	robe	newspapers
sleigh	carpet	wrap	somebody
pleasure	diamonds	finished	joke
shout	zero	themselves	good night*
jolly	frozen	orchard	kiss

*Also spelled **good-night.**

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words that mean the opposite of **begun** and **whisper.**

2. The words **newspapers, somebody,** and **themselves** are made by writing two smaller words together. Such words are called *compound words.* Write the smaller words in each big word. Then write the big words.

3. Find the New Words that mean (1) something used on the floor; (2) a place where fruits are grown; (3) something to use in riding over the snow; (4) made solid and as cold as ice; (5) a farewell used at night.

4. The words **joke, jolly, shout,** and **pleasure** make you think of good times. Write a sentence using each word. Underline the New Words.

5. Write the words **kiss, zero, robe,** and **simple.** Mark each vowel long or short. Cross out any silent vowels.

6. The words **finished** and **diamonds** have suffixes. What are they? Write your New Words. Then write the words without their suffixes.

7. Write the New Word that begins with a silent **w.**

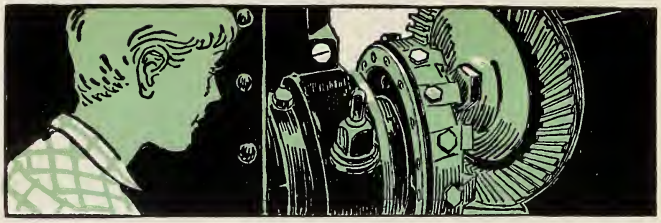
8. Write **shout** and **crowd.** Underline the **ou** in **shout** and **ow** in **crowd.**

Review Words

choose	chose	guest	empty
carrying	cellar	supply	pioneer

Other Words to Spell

harness	hitch	scarf	sprinkle



10. The Coming of Steel

The iron used in eighteenth-century tools, guns, and chains was not strong enough for the machines that were being invented. One day, as an English engineer named Henry Bessemer worked on this problem, he found that a blast of air in a furnace increased the heat of the glowing iron. Since greater heat makes better metal, Bessemer's discovery led to the making of steel.

In Canada steelmaking was begun in several places, and the area around Hamilton became an important centre. As a result, iron ore was soon moving to the smelters by lake, canal, and railway. Today many a ton of ore is made into steel for wire, rails, the frame of a car or bicycle, or the girders of a bridge or office building.

New Words

iron	heat	result	wire
chains	led	moving	frame
being	several	canal	bicycle
problem	area	railway	bridge
furnace	centre*	ton	office

*Also spelled **center.**

Working with Words

1. Write the compound word in your list.

2. Find the following words in your dictionary and write them in syllables: **furnace, being, problem, several, bicycle.** Place the accent mark correctly in each one. Say each word softly to yourself. Write the whole word.

3. Write the New Words that rhyme with **son, meat, rains, tire, bed,** and **blame.**

4. Write the words **bridge** and **office.** Now add the letter **s** to each one. What are the new words?

5. Find the words **result, area, centre,** and **canal** in your dictionary. Write sentences using each word.

6. The word **lead** is sometimes pronounced like **led.** Write sentences using **lead** and **led.**

7. Write the New Word that might be used to finish this sentence: The soldier's muscles are hard as **i___.**

8. Write **result.** Now add the suffix **ed.** What is your new word? Words like **result** are sometimes called *root words*, because they are the root, or beginning, from which other words are formed.

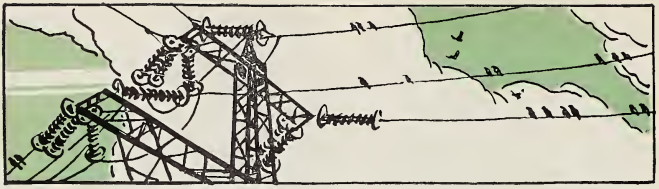
9. Write **moving.** Write the root word from which **moving** is formed. Drop the **e** in **move** before adding **ing.**

Review Words

pleasant	orchard	pleasure	themselves
lettuce	sleigh	crowd	good night

Other Words to Spell

boss	ferry	screw	hinge



11. The Age of Power

New kinds of power changed the pioneer way of living. On the farm, the horse gave way to the tractor, and in the factory, hand labour gave way to the machine. In the home, gas and electricity replaced the candle and oil lamp. The trail or the narrow road, where the traveller had been blind with dust, disappeared. Fine highways were built to connect towns and cities. Now the streamlined express races over gleaming rails at seventy, eighty, or ninety miles an hour. Airplanes travel even faster and can more than double that speed.

Many people travel by motor, stopping overnight at a pleasant roadside camp. Father or Mother can guide the car without effort over the smooth pavement. In an age of power and speed, space seems to disappear.

New Words

power	trail	seventy	speed
tractor	traveller†	eighty	motor
labour*	blind	ninety	effort
machine	highways	faster	pavement
gas	connect	double	disappear

*Also spelled **labor**. †Also spelled **traveler**.

Working with Words

1. Words like **traveller**, which mean just one person, place, or thing, are called *singular* words. The words **motor**, **machine**, **tractor**, and **trail** are singular, too. Write these five singular words.

2. Words like **highways**, which mean more than one person, place, or thing, are called *plural* words. Write **highways**. Most words form their plural by adding s or **es** to the singular. Write the plural of each New Word in exercise 1 by adding just an s. Now write the singular form of **highways**.

3. Write three New Words that are the names of numbers.

4. Write two New Words that end in **or**.

5. Pronounce these words softly by syllables: **pavement, effort, disappear, connect, double, power, labour**. Write the words.

6. Write the New Word missing from this list: **fast, f_____, fastest.**

7. Write the New Words that rhyme with **need** and **find**.

8. Write the shortest word in your list.

Review Words

automobile	furnace	result	area
garage	bicycle	problem	several

Other Words to Spell

sixteen	sixty	trailer	grease

12. Let's Make Sure

wife	pumpkin	forth	railway
acre	wire	orchard	highways
juice	later	slowly	somebody
supply	figure	blind	newspapers
speed	couple	problem	themselves
chose	pudding	kiss	ninety
season	moving	ton	finished
robe	eighty	guest	furniture
frozen	cellar	explore	pavement
shout	crowd	area	traveller
led	bacon	joke	bicycle
office	chains	gas	good night
power	rough	jolly	extra
zero	canal	trail	seventy
several	sleigh	enclose	nineteen
weave	roast	frame	travelled
motor	double	iron	diamonds
empty	rude	machine	pioneer
labour	beyond	connect	following
furnace	harvest	eighteen	pleasure
cash	centre	bridge	bundles
effort	faster	wrap	result
barrel	forward	carpet	material
bushel	heat	tractor	disappear
being	simple	claim	active

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write the root words **kiss** and **gas**. Now add the suffix **es** to form new words. Write the new words.

2. Write the compound words in your review lesson. Here is the first half of each one: **high____, some____, rail___, news_____, them_____.**

3. In the review lesson there are many words beginning with the letter **f**. Find and write nine of them. Be sure to make good **f**'s. Write the words again in alphabetical order.

4. The words which follow contain four common suffixes: **faster, finished, slowly, following.** Write these words. Then write the root word and the suffix of each.

5. Make a list of these root words: **blind, rough, shout, claim, connect.** Use one of the suffixes in exercise 4 to form a new word from each root word.

6. Make a list of your Review Words that name something connected with transportation and travel. Write a little story using five or six of them. Underline the Review Words.

7. Write these words on your paper: **wife, chose, frame, joke, led, problem, wrap, enclose, cash, zero.** Find each word in the dictionary and mark the vowels.

8. Write these words: **barrel, orchard, guest, tractor, carpet, pioneer, canal, sleigh.** Now add an **s** to each one to make the plural form.

9. The following words are all singular: **bicycle, bridge, furnace, juice, acre, figure.** Only an **s** is needed to form the plural. Write each singular form. Beside it, write each plural form.

10. The following words are plural forms: diamonds, chains, highways. Write the singular form of each one.

11. Write any Review Words that suggest food or eating to you. Use several of the words in a little story.

12. Five Review Words are the names of numbers. Write them on your paper.

13. Words which end in a silent e drop the e before adding ed or ing. For example, figure + ed = figured; explore + ing = exploring. Write these words in a list: figure, explore, enclose, joke, double. Make a second list by adding ed to each word. Make a third list by adding ing to each one. Be sure to drop the final e.

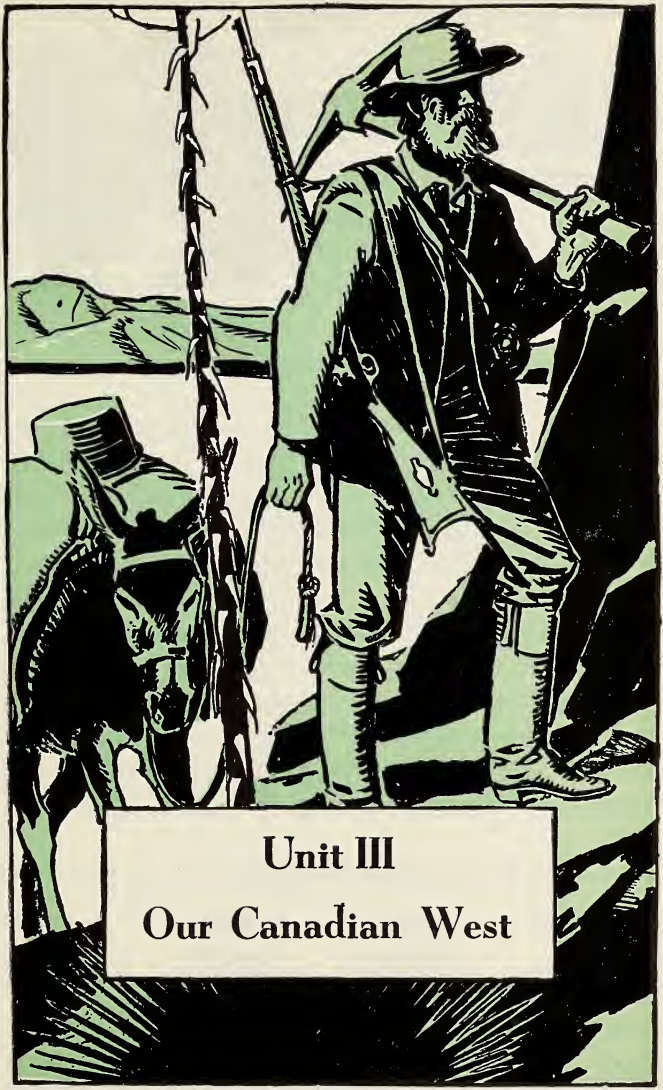
14. Copy these sentences on your paper. Underline each Review Word.

(1) The water in the lake is frozen.
(2) Dick chose me for his helper.
(3) My stamp book is slowly being filled.
(4) Is Tom or Carl the faster runner?

15. Arrange the following words in three lists according to the number of syllables in each: rude, disappear, diamonds, iron, crowd, furniture, centre, machine, weave, roast, motor, several. In the first list write the one-syllable words; in the second list write the two-syllable words; and in the third list, write the three-syllable words.

16. These pairs of words are homonyms: led–lead, wrap–rap, guest–guessed, forth–fourth. Write sentences using each homonym correctly.

17. In your extra time learn the Other Words to Spell in this unit.



Unit III

Our Canadian West

13. The Gold Rush

In 1858 gold was discovered in the Fraser River district, and the gold rush had begun. In the fever of excitement, men became almost crazy. A sailor thought nothing of leaving his ship at port to seek his fortune in the hills. Hundreds of men streamed to the western coast with only a rifle, a few clothes, a small sum of money, and a spade or an ax. In spite of the terrible dangers and the awful cold of mountain passes, they would push on toward their goal. Even if a man found gold, he was in danger of losing it to a robber or a gambler. Our history is full of tales of adventure, but surely none are more exciting than those of the gold rush.

New Words

discovered	sailor	sum	losing
rush	leaving	terrible	robber
begun	seek	awful	surely
fever	western	push	none
crazy	rifle	goal	exciting

Working with Words

1. The words **robber**, **sum**, **goal**, and **sailor** are all singular words. Write them. Then add an **s** to each to make the plural form.

2. Three words in your list are formed by dropping the final **e** from a word and adding **ing**. These words are **leaving**, **losing**, and **exciting**. Write them on your paper.

3. Pronounce the **ern** in **western** carefully. Write **western**.

4. Find the words **terrible**, **awful**, and **crazy** in your dictionary. Write a sentence using each one. Be sure that you use the words correctly.

5. Write **surely**. It is formed by adding **ly** to **sure**.

6. Pronounce **discovered** carefully. Write it.

7. Write **rush** and **push**. Add **es** to each word. What new words have you?

8. Write the New Words that rhyme with **week** and **done**.

9. Pronounce **begun** and **fever** carefully. Write the words.

10. Write a sentence using **rifle**. Underline **rifle**.

Review Words

effort	disappear	ninety	traveller
connect	tractor	motor	pavement

Other Words to Spell

spade	**shovel**	**tale**	**bullet**

14. A Letter from Regina

Dear Jim,

This time I shall be careful to address my letter correctly so that the post office will be able to deliver it. I am sending you some books by express. You can pick them up at the station when you have an errand in town. They weigh fifteen pounds.

There is one important Canadian book called *The Hero of the Plain.* It tells how a "Mountie" chased a thief across the prairie. The Saskatchewan River was in flood and rain continued to pour. The robber fled across the river and up the slippery bank, but the "Mountie" was determined to press on and made steady progress. Dodge as he might, the man was finally caught.

Your friend,

Peter

New Words

address	errand	Canadian	pour
post office	weigh	hero	slippery
deliver	fifteen	plain	press
express	pounds	thief	steady
station	important	flood	dodge

Working with Words

1. Find the New Word that always begins with a capital letter. Learn to spell it. Write it.

2. Notice that **post office** is always spelled as two words. Write a sentence using it. Underline **post office**.

3. Write the three New Words that end in ess.

4. Write the New Words that rhyme with **chief, zero, blood, sleigh, lodge,** and **main.**

5. Write the New Word that is the plural form of **pound.** Now write **pound.**

6. Careful pronunciation will help you spell correctly. Find the following words in your dictionary: **important, slippery, deliver, station, fifteen, errand.** Learn to pronounce them correctly. Write each word in syllables. Then write the whole word.

7. Notice the **ea** in **steady** and the **ou** in **pour.** Write the words.

8. Write the New Word that is a homonym of **way.** Use **way** and your New Word in sentences.

9. Write **weigh** and **thief.** Underline the **ei** in **weigh** and the **ie** in **thief.** Compare the sounds of **ei** and **ie** in these words.

Review Words

either	exciting	surely	terrible
telephone	losing	rifle	awful

Other Words to Spell

thieves	soak	coward	bleed

15. On a Ranch

If you should decide to visit the West, plan to remain for a short time at a ranch home. You may ride with a cowboy who will tell you, perhaps, of foolish calves that drift apart from the herd, of beef cattle being driven to market, or of the days of the open range when the stock wandered at will.

Some evening you may eat supper around an open campfire. The cowboys will ask you to join their singing afterward. Their songs tell of fair weather and of foul, of the weary search for stray cattle, and of the cowboy buried in a lonely grave. Two favourites are "Home on the Range" and "The Last Round-up." You will not be lonesome, for there is never a dull minute on the ranch.

New Words

decide	apart	stock	search
remain	herd	join	buried
ranch	beef	afterward	grave
foolish	driven	foul	lonesome
calves	range	weary	dull

Working with Words

1. Turn to your dictionary and find the meanings of **ranch** and **range**. Write a sentence using each word.

2. Find the New Word that is the plural form of **calf**. To form this plural, change the **f** in **calf** to **v** and add **es**.

3. The words **stock**, **foul**, and **grave** have other meanings than those used in the story on page 40. Find these words in your dictionary. Write sentences using each word in two different meanings.

4. Among your New Words find the ones that mean (1) to hunt for and (2) to be tired.

5. Careless writers sometimes write **a** and **o** so poorly that they look almost alike. Be sure to make good **a**'s and **o**'s as you write these words: **foolish**, **lonesome**, **apart**, **afterward**, **join**.

6. Write **remain** and **join**. Add **ed** to each word. What new words have you?

7. Make the **u**'s carefully as you write **buried**, **dull**, and **foul**.

8. Do you remember to write the letter **e** with a loop and to make the letter **i** with a point? Watch **e**'s and **i**'s as you write **decide**, **herd**, **beef**, **driven**, and **buried**.

Review Words

stopped	dodge	slippery	important
dropped	thief	fifteen	Canadian

Other Words to Spell

banjo	bluff	wolf	growl

16. The Forest Ranger

If you visit a provincial forest, you are likely to meet a forest ranger. His chief business is to protect the forests against danger. Another duty is to manage the cutting of timber and the sale of lumber.

Fire is the worst enemy of the forest. No one can blame the ranger for his stern manner with careless parties of campers who fail to put out their fires properly. The bare blackened tree stumps are signs of useless waste. On windy days the ranger is especially watchful. The instant his sharp glance spots a wisp of smoke, he will phone a report to a forest station. In reply, other rangers will rush to help him. Sometimes a plane is used to locate fires or carry supplies.

New Words

ranger	timber	stumps	glance
business	lumber	useless	phone
protect	blame	waste	report
against	manner	windy	reply
duty	parties	instant	plane

Working with Words

1. At the top of each dictionary page there are two words, called *guide words*, that help you to locate words on the page. The guide words are the first and the last words pronounced and defined on the page. Find **blame** in your dictionary. What are the guide words on that dictionary page?

2. Arrange your New Words in alphabetical order. After each one write the guide words at the top of the dictionary page on which the word is given.

3. Find the word **business** in your dictionary. Write it in syllables. Say it softly to yourself as you look at each syllable. Write the whole word.

4. Write **phone**, **plane**, and **waste**. Notice that each word ends in a silent **e** and that the other vowel in each word has a long sound. Say each word as you write it again.

5. The word **parties** is a plural word. It is formed by changing the **y** in **party** to **i** and adding **es**. Write **party** and **parties**.

6. Write the plural word **stumps**. Now form the singular by dropping the **s**.

Review Words

doesn't	buried	calves	foul
couldn't	search	decide	join

Other Words to Spell

ashes	glare	plank	sir

17. The Canadian Rockies

The Rocky Mountains present to the visitor some of the finest scenery in the world. These mighty masses of solid rock flung high against the sky give the region an appearance of grandeur and beauty.

Rushing streams which seethe and boil have worn a course through canyons whose great depths give one a feeling of awe. As these torrents rush through the narrow openings or leap over falls, they send a shower of mist and foam over the yellow and purple sides of the canyon. Seeing obstacles swept aside, visitors often make some remark on the possibility of using that great power some day.

Many travellers hire a hotel guide to show them the sights. Our national government wisely makes known the delights of this fine tourist attraction.

New Words

visitor	boil	leap	remark
mighty	course	shower	hotel
solid	feeling	mist	guide
region	narrow	purple	national
beauty	openings	aside	government

Working with Words

1. The hard words **government**, **national**, and **visitor** are easier to spell if you pronounce them correctly. Find them in your dictionary. Write them in syllables and pronounce them softly. Write the whole words.

2. Write the New Word that names a colour.

3. Write the New Word that is the opposite of **wide**.

4. Write the five New Words that have one syllable each.

5. Write the singular words **hotel**, **guide**, **shower**, and **region**. Make plural words by adding s to each one.

6. Write **beauty**. Underline the **eau**. What two vowels are silent?

7. Find the meanings of the word **course**. Make sentences using two meanings. Underline **course**.

8. Write the New Words with the little words **side**, **might**, **mark**, **feel**, and **open** in them.

9. What New Word means "not hollow" or "firm"? Write it.

10. What is the root word in **mighty**? What is the suffix? Write these parts of the word. Then write **mighty**.

Review Words

president	against	useless	business
passed	waste	manner	parties

Other Words to Spell

canyon	ditch	cast	fern

18. Let's Make Sure

plain	dull	ranger	post office
sum	sailor	hotel	foul
weigh	goal	robber	pour
plane	parties	mist	openings
herd	foolish	mighty	address
begun	thief	range	losing
phone	push	steady	useless
driven	narrow	apart	exciting
grave	leaving	surely	important
region	beef	visitor	business
seek	dodge	deliver	stumps
leap	awful	windy	Canadian
none	stock	pounds	afterward
hero	shower	beauty	lonesome
guide	decide	fever	terrible
errand	search	glance	feeling
purple	buried	protect	slippery
report	western	press	against
duty	crazy	waste	aside
manner	ranch	rush	station
flood	course	weary	reply
solid	timber	blame	rifle
join	boil	lumber	national
calves	fifteen	express	discovered
remark	instant	remain	government

Reviewing Your Words

1. The Review Words **plain** and **plane** are homonyms. Use each one correctly in a sentence. Among your Review Words there are also homonyms of **some**, **way**, and **heard**. Find these Review Words and write each pair of homonyms on your paper.

2. Write **ranch**, **express**, **address**, **press**, **rush**. Now add **es** to each word. Pronounce the new words. Words that end in the letters **s**, **sh**, **ch**, **ss**, **x**, or **z** usually add **es** instead of **s** to form the plural.

3. Write **parties** and **buried**. The root words from which they are formed are **party** and **bury**. Notice that the **y** is changed to **i** before adding the suffix **es** or **ed**. Now write **reply**, **duty**, and **beauty**. Change the **y** in each word to **i** and add **es**. What are your new words? How should **ed** be added to **reply**?

4. Notice these words: **leap**, **weary**, **leaving**, **steady**, **search**. Use your dictionary to find the sound of **ea** in each one. How many different sounds for **ea** do you find? Write these words: **ready**, **dreary**, **heap**, **heard**, **dream**. After each one write the Review Word in which **ea** has the same sound.

5. Write **calves**. If you have forgotten the rule for forming this plural, turn to page 41. Use the same rule to form the plural of **thief** and **beef**. Write both the singular and the plural form of each word. Write the plural of **half**.

6. Write the word **useless**. By changing the suffix **less** to **ful** you get a new word of opposite meaning. **What is it?** Write it.

7. The following words add the suffixes **ed** and **ing** without any change: **join, pour, remain, protect, remark, deliver, weigh.** Write these words in a list. Make a second list, adding **ed** to each one. Make a third list, adding **ing**. This is the way your paper will look:

join joined joining

8. Copy the last ten words in your review list. Beside each one write the guide words from the dictionary page on which the word is given.

9. Write these words: **losing, exciting, leaving.** What letter was dropped from each root word before adding **ing**? Now write **waste, blame, dodge, guide,** and **glance.** Drop the final **e** from each word and add **ing.**

10. Some words have two or more meanings that are quite different from one another. Notice, for example, the meaning of **express** in these sentences:

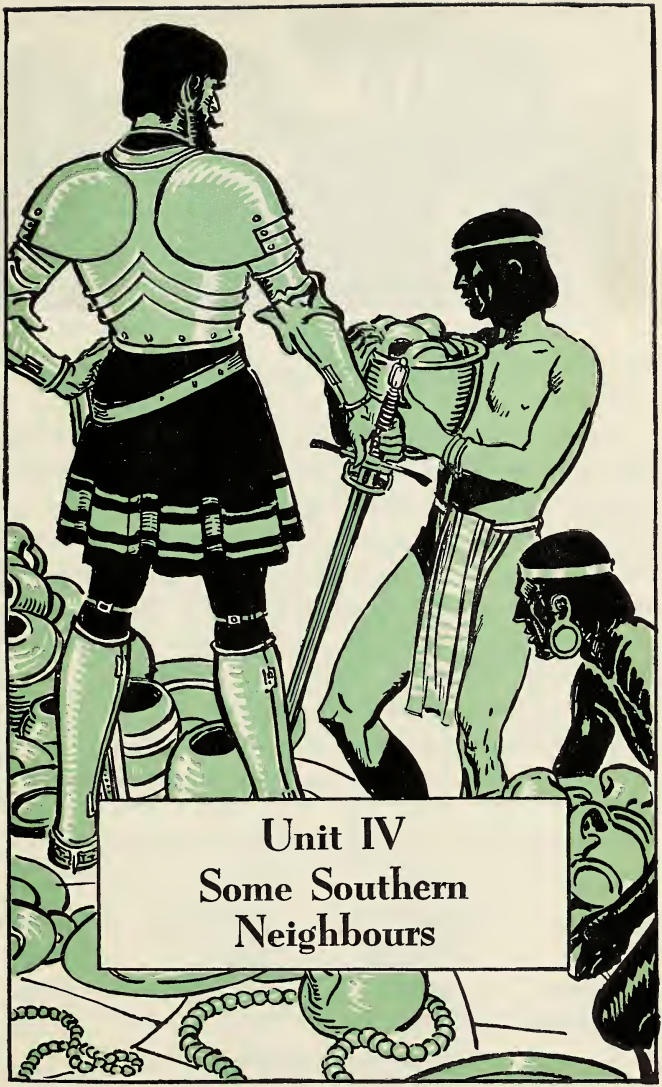
The express train roared across the prairie.
Can you express your thoughts more clearly?

Think of two different meanings for these words: **foul, range, grave, plain, boil.** Use each word in sentences which show that you understand the two meanings. You may use your dictionary if you need help.

11. Do you write **u**'s and **n**'s carefully, so that they do not look alike? Practise writing these letters. Then write these Review Words: **begun, pounds, stumps, lumber, western, windy, push, purple, manner.**

12. Write a little story about a visit to a ranch or to a park. Use several Review Words. Underline each one.

13. In your extra time learn the Other Words to Spell in this unit.



Unit IV
Some Southern Neighbours

19. Down Mexico Way

Let us visit a market in Mexico, the land beyond the southern border of the United States. Here comes a farmer wearing a gay blanket, or serape, over his shoulder. His straw hat is almost as big as an umbrella. He is leading his gentle donkey. Do you like the bright-coloured shawls and waists and the full skirts that are worn by the women? See the fruit and vegetables for sale! Here are baskets of peppers, and there is a jar of flowers. Pottery-making is a Mexican art. For a penny or a nickel you may buy a painted pig. You may prefer a vase or bowl. There is something for every purse.

New Words

border	gentle	worn	penny
gay	donkey	vegetables	nickel
blanket	coloured*	sale	vase
shoulder	waists	jar	bowl
umbrella	skirts	art	purse

*Also spelled **colored.**

Working with Words

1. Ten of your New Words are one-syllable words. Write them on your paper.

2. Write eight New Words of two syllables each.

3. Write one three-syllable word and one four-syllable word from among your New Words.

4. Write three New Words that are plural forms. Drop the s from each one and write the singular form.

5. Write the New Words that name two coins.

6. Review these rules before you begin your work this week. Be sure not to skip any one of them as you study.

How to Learn to Spell

1. Look at the word and say it softly to yourself. Make sure that you hear every sound correctly.

2. Look at the word and say each letter in it.

3. Cover the word or close your eyes. Try to say each letter in the word without looking at it.

4. Look at the word and copy it.

5. Write the word three times without looking at your book.

Review Words

neighbour	course	government	visitor
maybe	purple	national	guide

Other Words to Spell

pepper	chew	sleeve	quarter

20. The Land of the Incas

Peru, third in size among the South American countries, is the home of the ancient Incas. Here, in 1532, came the cruel Spaniard Pizarro, hoping to conquer the rich empire. He planned a bold trick and was able to capture the Inca chief. Pizarro promised him freedom in return for a room full of gold. The Inca ordered his people to bring the golden treasure; but Pizarro failed to keep his word, and the chief was put to death. The gold, worth millions of dollars, was taken by the Spaniards, and many of the Indians were made slaves.

People of mixed Spanish and Indian blood now live in the mountains of Peru. The palace and the temples where golden statues once shone in the sun are in ruins. But some people believe that Inca gold may still be found in secret places.

New Words

countries	promised	death	blood
cruel	return	worth	palace
hoping	ordered	dollars	shone
planned	golden	slaves	ruins
capture	failed	mixed	secret

Working with Words

1. Write **ordered, mixed,** and **failed.** Drop the **ed.** What new words have you? Make three other words from these root words by using the suffix **ing.**

2. The plural word **countries** is made by changing the **y** in **country** to **i** and adding **es.** Write **country** and **countries.**

3. The words **slaves** and **dollars** are plural words. Write them. Then drop the **s** from each and write the singular form.

4. Write **hoping.** Notice that the **e** in **hope** is dropped before adding **ing.**

5. Write the New Word that is the opposite of **kind.**

6. Write **planned.** Notice that the **n** in **plan** is doubled before adding **ed.**

7. Write the words that end in **th.** Be sure to pronounce the **th** whenever you say these words.

8. Arrange these words in alphabetical order: **secret, blood, capture, return, promised, golden, palace, shone, ruins.**

9. Write **ruins.** Drop the **s.** What meanings can you give to the new word?

Review Words

whose	nickel	vegetables	shoulder
lose	bowl	coloured	umbrella

Other Words to Spell

jewel	anyhow	crumble	image

21. Down to Rio

Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, has one of the finest harbours and is one of the most truly beautiful cities in the world. From Sugar Loaf Mountain there is a view of the bay and of the city spread around it. Broad avenues, bordered by the royal palm, extend for miles along the shore. No one should miss a trip to the Botanical Gardens. Here bloom rare orchids and every other sort of tropical flower grown in Brazil. In the Gardens are rubber trees and giant tree ferns.

Much of the coffee for which Brazil is famous is shipped from Rio, although Santos is the chief port for this product. The coffee tree has a small white blossom. Later a dark-red berry will appear. Coffee berries look like small cherries and contain two seeds, or beans. Raising coffee is the biggest industry of Brazil.

New Words

capital	spread	grown	blossom
finest	palm	rubber	appear
truly	extend	shipped	cherries
view	bloom	although	contain
bay	sort	product	biggest

Working with Words

1. You have already learned that **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u** are always vowels. All the other letters are always consonants except **w** and **y**, which sometimes are vowels and sometimes are consonants. Write all the New Words beginning with consonants in one list. In another list, write the New Words that begin with vowels.

2. Write the New Word needed to finish this list: **fine**, **finer**, **f**_____.

3. Write the singular word from which **cherries** is formed. Write **cherries**. Then, as you copy this rule, write the missing parts: To form the plural of a word that ends in a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to __?__ and __?__ **es**.

4. Write the New Words with **rr**, **ss**, **bb**, **gg**, and **pp**.

5. Write **palm** correctly. Cross out the silent letter.

6. Write **view**. Underline the **ie**.

7. Write **contain**, **bloom**, **extend**, and **appear**. Add **ed** to each one to form new words.

8. Find **capital** in your dictionary. What meanings are given there? Write a sentence using **capital**.

9. Write **truly**. Use **truly** in a sentence.

Review Words

promised	cruel	secret	countries
ruins	palace	planned	dollars

Other Words to Spell

berries	grove	odour	breath

22. A Land of Great Ranches

The people of Argentina depend mostly upon agriculture for their living. Many farmers produce wheat and corn as well as dairy products. On the level plains are huge ranches where cattle, sheep, and horses are raised. The ranch owner is usually able to provide his family with every modern comfort. Does it seem queer that the climate of northern Argentina is the warmest in that country? Such fruits as the lemon and orange grow there.

Almost a tenth of the people live in Buenos Aires. Citizens of almost every nation live there, and a visitor may be surprised to hear almost every language in the world. The capitol is a beautiful building with marble halls. For entertainment you may enjoy the latest movies, unless you would rather see a play or listen to a concert.

New Words

mostly	provide	lemon	language
produce	modern	orange	marble
dairy	comfort	tenth	latest
level	queer	nation	movies
owner	climate	surprised	rather

Working with Words

1. Turn to your dictionary and find the meanings of the words **modern, produce, marble, dairy.** Write sentences using each word. Underline the New Words.

2. The word **comfort** has more than one meaning. Find the meanings in your dictionary and write sentences using two of them.

3. Write the New Words that name two fruits.

4. Write the New Word that is needed to finish this list: **late, later, l_____.**

5. Write **queer.** Add the suffix **ly.** What new word have you? Now write **mostly.** Then drop the **ly.** What word have you?

6. Write **language** and **surprised.** Underline the **guage** in **language** and the **sur** in **surprised.**

7. Remember to loop the **l**'s and **e**'s and to point the **i**'s and **t**'s as you write **level, climate, tenth, nation, rather, movies, lemon.**

8. Make good **o**'s as you write **owner, provide, comfort, orange,** and **produce.**

9. Write a sentence that tells something about Argentina.

Review Words

capital	shipped	view	blossom
biggest	truly	appear	although

Other Words to Spell

dine	sunk	greeting	stable

23. In the Amazon Jungle

If you long to be an explorer, you will find in South America dim forests and deep muddy rivers that no white man has ever seen. Bring your food, or you may starve, and prepare to be your own doctor. The native lives in a small hut. He has never heard of a feather pillow or a sheet, and if he wants to bathe, he uses a forest pool. A spear or perhaps a pipe for blowing poison darts are his weapons.

You will need a heavy knife to cut your way through the tangled vines that hang from the limbs of every tree. Overhead are troops of monkeys and chattering parrots. In the distance you hear a strange beast roar. Watch out! Don't let an alligator creep near you. Jungle life is meant for the brave and strong.

New Words

muddy	pillow	perhaps	distance
starve	sheet	pipe	beast
doctor	bathe	knife	roar
native	pool	limbs	creep
feather	spear	parrots	meant

Working with Words

1. Write the four New Words with the letters **ea** in them. How is **ea** pronounced in each word? Use your dictionary to help you to find the answer.

2. Write the New Words with the double vowels **ee** and **oo**.

3. Find the words **muddy**, **pillow**, and **parrots** in your dictionary. As you write each word in syllables, notice that the double letters are divided. Write each whole word.

4. How many of your New Words end in a silent **e**? Find them and write them.

5. The word **perhaps** is easy to spell if you pronounce it carefully. The first syllable is **per**. Say it softly. Write **perhaps**.

6. Write **doctor**. Underline the **or**. Add an **s** to form the plural word.

7. Write the New Word that means "to make a loud, deep sound."

8. In your dictionary find the meanings of **native**, **beast**, **distance**. Write sentences using each word.

9. Write the New Word having a silent **b** in it.

Review Words

putting	language	level	queer
running	modern	surprised	owner

Other Words to Spell

turtle	bloody	shock	dose

24. Let's Make Sure

palm	spear	border	shoulder
jar	bowl	hoping	ordered
view	truly	produce	umbrella
pipe	art	tenth	feather
gay	death	cruel	cherries
rubber	penny	marble	movies
capital	bathe	meant	grown
modern	vase	distance	climate
surprised	level	return	limbs
blanket	roar	donkey	ruins
queer	blossom	muddy	although
palace	sheet	dairy	golden
creep	lemon	gentle	bay
secret	orange	doctor	planned
dollars	mostly	blood	provide
vegetables	rather	latest	capture
nickel	native	perhaps	shipped
finest	contain	worn	product
worth	appear	sort	spread
owner	nation	mixed	purse
shone	failed	bloom	promised
waists	extend	sale	countries
starve	parrots	beast	comfort
slaves	pillow	pool	knife
skirts	biggest	language	coloured

LANGUAGE ARTS
ELEMENTARY DIVISION

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write these Review Words: **ordered, failed, mixed, coloured.** Notice that each one is formed by adding **ed** to a root word. Write each root word.

2. Write these Review Words: **appear, contain, extend, return.** Make new words by adding **ed** to the root words.

3. Write these words: **surprised, promised.** Now write the root words **surprise** and **promise.** The **e** in the root word is dropped and **ed** is added.

4 Write these Review Words: **produce, capture, provide, bathe.** Write the new words formed by adding **ed.**

5. Say these words: **blood, pool, bloom.** Does the **oo** always sound the same? Find the three words in your dictionary and notice how the **oo** is marked. Write each word on your paper. Copy the letters and the marks that show how to pronounce **oo** in each word.

6. Among your Review Words find words to use in completing the following sentences. Write each sentence on your paper.

(1) More **r**_____ will soon be grown in Brazil.

(2) Rio de Janeiro, the **c**_____ of Brazil, is a fine **m**_____ city.

(3) We **s**_____ Mother on her birthday by giving her a Mexican **b**_____.

(4) It gave me a **q**_____ feeling to walk through the ruins of the **p**_____ and to **c**_____ along the **s**_____ passages.

(5) During the summer Jim earned several **d**_____ by selling **v**_____.

7. Among your Review Words find at least five that are plural forms. Write them. Write also the singular form of each one. Be ready to explain how each plural was formed.

8. Write **product** and **produce**. Find the meaning of each one in the dictionary. What parts of these words are alike?

9. Correct pronunciation will help you to be a better speller. Say each syllable carefully as you write these words: **umbrella, modern, tenth, surprised, comfort, perhaps, dairy, product.**

10. The following sentences contain homonyms. Copy each sentence on your paper, using the correct homonym in each one.

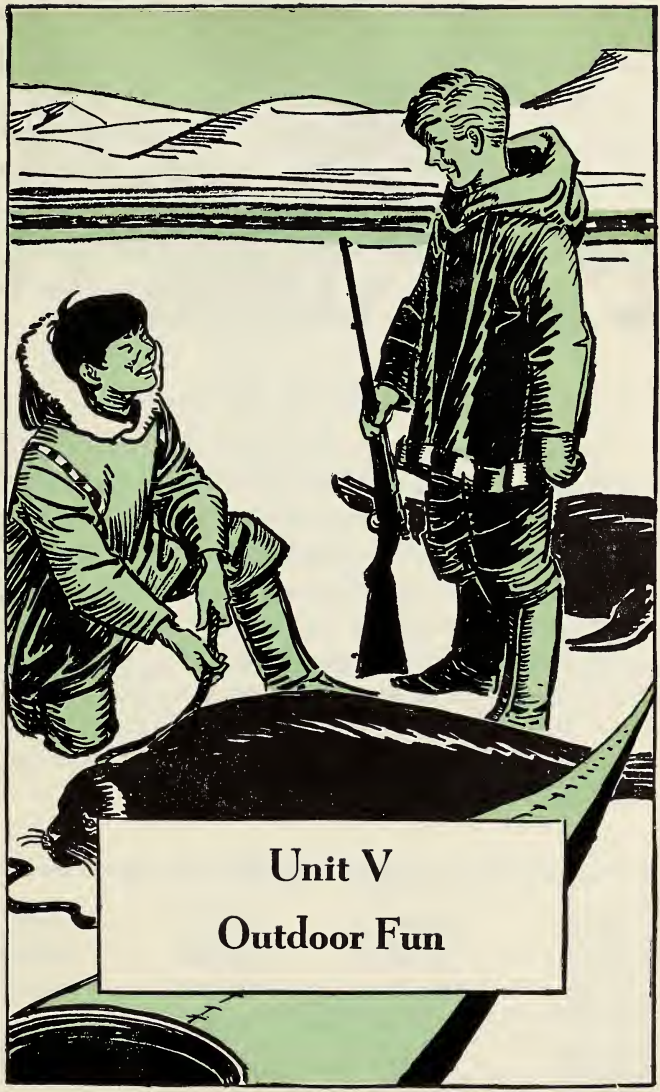
(1) Bill has three kittens for (**sale, sail**).
(2) Cynthia is learning to (**sale, sail**) her boat.
(3) No one (**wastes, waists**) sugar now.
(4) These (**wastes, waists**) are made of silk.

11. The following words may be used to describe: **gentle, cruel, golden, queer, finest, muddy.** Make up a sentence using each one so that it describes or tells about something. For example, you might write: "My mother has a gentle voice."

12. Write these groups of words in alphabetical order:

(1) contain, capture, countries, comfort, capital.
(2) language, latest, limbs, level, lemon.
(3) pillow, purse, palm, planned, penny.
(4) slaves, skirts, starve, shipped, shoulder.

13. In your extra time, learn the Other Words to Spell in the unit "Some Southern Neighbours."



Unit V
Outdoor Fun

25. The Saucy Blue Jay

The saucy blue jay in the trees at the lower end of our meadow seems to mistake me for a stranger. He is a scold and one of the worst enemies of smaller birds. He thinks he is master of the field and likes to scream, "Jay, Jay, Jay," all day long. White of breast, with a crest of blue, the male is a handsome fellow. His main interest is his family, and he allows no one to bother his mate. She hides herself in her nest, which is a loose affair of twigs, bark, and grass. See him taking an insect to her. Then he will fly to the tall cedar and scream, "Jay, Jay, Jay," again. Saucy bird, indeed!

New Words

blue jay	scold	male	loose
lower	worst	fellow	taking
meadow	master	interest	insect
mistake	scream	bother	cedar
stranger	breast	herself	indeed

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is missing from this list: **low**, **l**____, **lowest**. Write the three words in the list.

2. Do you always write **m**'s and **n**'s carefully? Write the five New Words with **m**'s in them. Now write the five New Words with **n**'s.

3. Six New Words contain both **l**'s and **e**'s. Make these letters carefully as you write the words.

4. Write the New Word that completes this list: **bad**, **worse**, **w**____. Write the three words.

5. Write **scold** and **bother**. Add **ed** to each word. What new words have you?

6. Write **breast** and **meadow**. Underline each **ea**.

7. The word **herself** is a compound word. Write each part. Write the whole word.

8. Write **cedar**. Underline the **ar**.

9. Write the word that belongs in each sentence below. Notice that **loose** and **lose** are not pronounced the same way. What does each word mean?

My little brother has a (**loose**, **lose**) tooth.
Where did you (**loose**, **lose**) your necktie?

Review Words

quiet	beast	distance	bathe
prize	limbs	meant	perhaps

Other Words to Spell

acorn	answered	saucy	sparrow

26. An Adventure with Beavers

Last spring I took a hike along a mountain stream. I hadn't gone far when I stopped to fasten my pack, and it was then that I saw a young beaver. With front paws raised as if to pray, he sat on his hind legs. Quickly I dropped to my knees, for I saw an interesting sight. Some large animal had damaged the beaver dam, and gallons of water were rushing downstream and covering the grassy banks. A pair of old beavers were working hard to mend the wreck. Using their sharp teeth to cut and haul, they soon had a pile of branches and twigs with which they fixed the hole nearest me. After watching awhile I could really explain the saying, "As busy as a beaver."

New Words

hike	knees	mend	fixed
hadn't	interesting	wreck	nearest
fasten	sight	haul	watching
beaver	gallons	pile	awhile
pray	covering	branches	explain

Working with Words

1. Write three New Words that are plural forms. Write the singular form of each. Which one drops **es**?

2. Write **fixed** and **watching**. Drop the suffix from each one. What new words have you?

3. One of your New Words is a contraction. Write it.

4. The word **wreck** begins with a silent letter. Write **wreck**.

5. Write the New Word that is a homonym of **hall**. Write sentences using each word.

6. Write two New Words that rhyme with **mile**.

7. Write the New Word that completes this list: **near, nearer, n**_____. Use each word in a sentence.

8. Write **explain, fasten, pray,** and **mend**. Make new words by adding **ed** and **ing** to each one.

9. Write **beaver**. Now write the plural form.

10. Find **interesting** in your dictionary. Write it in syllables. Say it softly. Now write the whole word.

11. Write three New Words that end in **ing**.

12. Write the New Words that rhyme with **tight** and **like**.

Review Words

hasn't	meadow	breast	scold
really	interest	worst	loose

Other Words to Spell

swept	grip	paws	drag

27. A Mouse with Wings

What animal has a body like that of a mouse and wings like a bird? Have you guessed? Yes, it's a bat! The common brown bat is no bigger than a mouse. By day he sleeps in a hollow tree or a cave, but at night he flies abroad. On swift wings he swishes past, catching moths and insects in his open mouth.

Timid ladies may think that bats are horrid creatures. This is partly caused by the ghostly appearance of a bat at twilight. Don't form a bad opinion of bats. They do not scratch, and they aren't dirty. In fact, a bat combs his fur with his claws, and some people say he uses his tongue to scrub himself. Never let a bat alarm you, for he is quite harmless.

New Words

mouse	flies	partly	fact
guessed	swift	caused	tongue
bigger	past	form	scrub
hollow	ladies	scratch	alarm
cave	horrid	aren't	quite

Working with Words

1. Among your New Words, find two words that start with **scr.** Learn to spell them. Write them.

2. Among your New Words is a word that is a contraction for **are not.** Find the word. Write it.

3. Find the words that have the double consonants **gg, rr,** ss, and **ll** in them. Write these words.

4. Among your New Words find words that rhyme with the following words: **save, fast, harm, house, act,** and **storm.**

5. Two New Words are formed by changing the **y** to **i** in the root word and adding **es.** Write the New Words. Now write the root words.

6. Write **quite.** Pronounce it. Now write **quiet** and pronounce it. You are not likely to confuse the spelling of these words if you say them carefully.

7. Write the New Word that means "very fast." Add the suffix **ly** to the word. What new word have you?

8. Find **tongue** in the dictionary. Which letters are silent? Write **tongue.**

9. Write the New Word with the suffix **ly.**

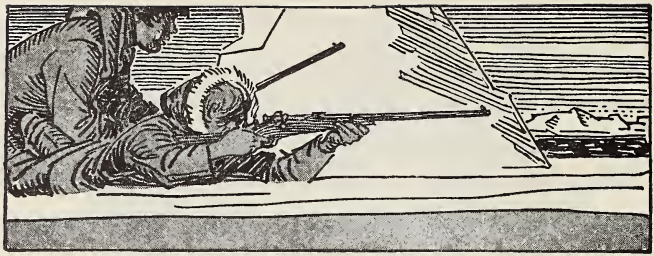
10. Write **caused.** Change the **ed** to **ing.** What is the new word?

Review Words

drown	explain	haul	hadn't
dirty	watching	fasten	interesting

Other Words to Spell

moth	cricket	velvet	rip



28. An Adventure in the Far North

When Jack Lucas was fourteen years old, he went on a seal hunt with his Eskimo friend, Metek. Each in a canoe, or kayak, they crossed the open water to an island of ice. On the solid ice, they stole forward. The boys used a block of ice as a screen as they crept toward the dark objects lying near the water holes. They knew that if the seals heard a single sound, they would take fright and dive into the water.

Hardly daring to breathe, Jack and Metek sighted their guns and fired. Two seals lay dead on the ice. Each boy thus passed the test of a hunter. As Jack drew his seal to the kayak, he said in an eager voice, "I've had a fine time. Do you suppose that we can hunt for at least another hour?"

New Words

fourteen	screen	dive	drew
seal	crept	hardly	voice
canoe	lying	dead	I've
island	single	thus	suppose
stole	fright	test	least

Working with Words

1. In the word **island**, the **s** is silent. Turn to your dictionary and find the meaning of **island**. Write the word.

2. Find the word **seal** in your dictionary. Write sentences using **seal** in two different meanings.

3. Write the New Words with **ee** in them.

4. Write the New Words that rhyme with **best, flew, beast, pole, sight, five.**

5. In your dictionary find the meanings of **thus, single,** and **hardly**. Write a sentence using each word.

6. Write the New Words that mean (1) a kind of boat; (2) not alive; (3) moved along close to the ground.

7. Write the New Word that is a contraction. From what two words is the contraction formed?

8. Write the New Word that ends in **ose.**

9. Write **voice**. Underline **oi.**

10. Write the New Word that completes this sentence: Fluffy is l____ beside my chair.

11. Write **dive** and **stole.** Cross out each silent **e** and mark the other vowels long.

Review Words

piece	scratch	past	quite
hello	ladies	aren't	tongue

Other Words to Spell

kayak	froze	flesh	snap

29. A Summer Friend

One summer a little chipmunk came to live in our back yard. We believed that his burrow was under the base of the garden wall. He had a habit of saving food and would stuff his cheeks with peanuts. They would swell up until we expected them to burst. Then he would run to bury his treasure.

All of us played with him during our spare time. He liked to listen to the piano, and he had an odd taste for food. He liked chocolate nut bars best of all. He used to amuse us trying to get nuts from a quart jar. He always wanted us to notice him.

One day when we were certain he had left, we finally found him in the basement. But one cloudy autumn day he disappeared, and we never saw him again.

New Words

believed	peanuts	piano	quart
base	swell	odd	notice
habit	burst	taste	certain
saving	bury	chocolate	basement
stuff	spare	amuse	cloudy

Working with Words

1. Six New Words end in silent **e**. Write them. Mark out the silent **e**. Then mark the other vowel in each word. Use your dictionary for help.

2. Five New Words begin with **b**. Write them in alphabetical order.

3. Write the New Words that mean (1) sure; (2) to grow bigger; (3) to fill very full; (4) strange.

4. Write the New Word that names a musical instrument.

5. Write the New Word that names a measure.

6. Write the New Word ending in the suffix **y**.

7. Use two New Words to fill the blanks in this sentence: The **h**____ of **s**_____ money is a good one. Write the sentence correctly on your paper.

8. One New Word is a plural form. Write it. Now write the singular form.

9. The word **chocolate** will be easier to spell if you say it softly by syllables. Find it in your dictionary and write it in syllables. Then say it softly as you write it.

10. Find the root form of **believed** among your Review Words. Write both words.

Review Words

believe	I've	single	lying
squirrel	fourteen	suppose	canoe

Other Words to Spell

chipmunk	split	walnut	sneak

30. Let's Make Sure

indeed	cedar	loose	single
saving	cloudy	drew	scrub
habit	herself	master	mistake
burst	least	bury	base
bigger	pray	breast	stranger
odd	spare	fact	canoe
taste	worst	swift	covering
notice	form	pile	taking
aren't	mend	quite	basement
piano	alarm	crept	watching
insect	bother	awhile	stole
quart	test	caused	interesting
wreck	scold	gallons	interest
flies	screen	swell	believed
ladies	scratch	beaver	blue jay
lower	fixed	seal	guessed
sight	cave	island	branches
peanuts	amuse	hadn't	horrid
scream	hike	dive	haul
partly	thus	stuff	certain
hardly	fright	meadow	nearest
knees	explain	dead	fourteen
lying	male	I've	chocolate
fasten	fellow	past	suppose
voice	tongue	mouse	hollow

Reviewing Your Words

1. Among your Review Words are three contractions. Find them and write them on your paper. Write also the two words from which each one is formed.

2. Write the following words: **knees, wreck, island.** Mark out the silent letter in each one.

3. Turn to your dictionary and learn how the letter **a** is marked in the following words: **awhile, piano, stranger, watching, alarm.** Write each word and show how the letter **a** is marked.

4. A different suffix has been used to form each of the following words: **nearest, guessed, lower, partly, covering, branches.** Write each word. Beside each one write the root word and the suffix.

5. Use one of the suffixes that you listed in exercise 4 to make new words from the following Review Words: **swift, fasten, explain, odd, certain, scratch.**

6. The three words **hollow, fellow,** and **meadow** end in the same two letters. Write these words. Pronounce them carefully.

7. Arrange the following lists of words in alphabetical order:

(1) scrub, screen, single, scold, stole.
(2) burst, bury, believed, base, basement.
(3) horrid, haul, habit, hike, hardly.

8. Read the following words and notice how the **ea** is pronounced: **peanuts, scream, least, breast, beaver, seal, meadow, dead.** In one column write the words in which **ea** sounds like ē. In the second column write those in which **ea** sounds like ĕ.

9. Among your Review Words find and write: (1) three words of one syllable; (2) three words of two syllables; (3) three words of three syllables.

10. Which of the words in parentheses should be used in the following sentences? Copy each sentence correctly on your paper.

(1) Has the postman brought the (**mail, male**)?
(2) The feathers of the (**mail, male**) bird are bright.
(3) Jerry just (**passed, past**) us on his bicycle.
(4) The days of the covered wagon are (**passed, past**).
(5) Gliders will be used to (**haul, hall**) freight.
(6) Tubby dropped his jacket on the (**haul, hall**) floor.

11. Write these words across the top of your paper:

sight **seal** **test**

Think of three words that rhyme with each of the words and that have the same ending. Write the words in the proper column.

12. Write **bother, bigger, flies, ladies, knees, mistake, fourteen, hadn't, loose,** and **wreck.** Check to see that you have made the five tall letters **b, f, h, k,** and **l** correctly.

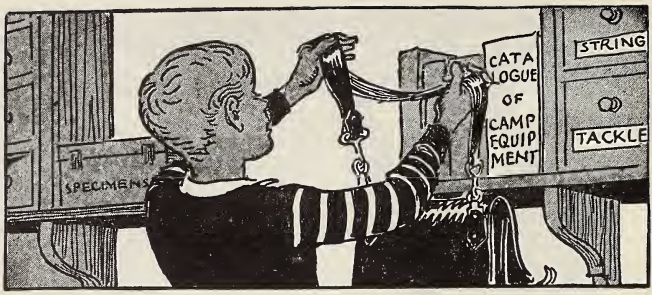
13. What letter was dropped before adding the **ing** in **taking** and **saving?** Write these two words and the **root** word from which each was formed.

14. Write **taste, amuse, dive,** and **suppose.** Then drop the final **e** from each one and add **ing.**

15. If you have extra time, learn the Other Words to Spell in the unit "Outdoor Fun."

Unit VI

At Summer Camp



31. A Perfect Record

Pete Hobbs was a good Wolf Cub. His parents had said that when he finished the fifth grade he might attend the Boy Scouts' summer camp. When Pete brought home his report, they said that he surely had earned a pleasant vacation. The report said that during the final term Pete had been neither absent nor tardy. He had offered to recite in every subject and had been careful to review his arithmetic and to complete every outline for his science notebook. He had received good marks on his examinations. Pete had kept out of the mischief that some larger boys had dared him to do. He had been polite wherever he was. In fact, Pete's record was perfect!

New Words

fifth	tardy	outline	larger
attend	recite	notebook	dared
final	subject	received	polite
term	review	examinations	wherever
absent	arithmetic	mischief	perfect

Working with Words

1. Find the words **arithmetic** and **examinations** in your dictionary. Write each one in syllables. Say each word softly in syllables. Write the whole word.

2. Write two New Words that end in **ite.**

3. Write the New Word that is the opposite of **present.**

4. Write **attend** and **review.** Add the suffixes **ed** and **ing** to each word. What are the new words?

5. Write **received.** Underline the **ei.** Now write **receive.**

6. Write the New Words that rhyme with **cared** and **germ.**

7. Pronounce **perfect** carefully. Notice the **per.** Write **perfect.**

8. Write **mischief.** Underline the **ie.**

9. Write these words in alphabetical order: **larger, subject, fifth, wherever, outline, notebook, final, tardy.**

10. Make new words by adding the suffix **ly** to **perfect** and **polite.** Do not make any other changes in the root words. Write the new words.

Review Words

geography	believed	piano	chocolate
cute	certain	taste	basement

Other Words to Spell

subtract	classes	blank	dismiss

32. On the Way

At last the exciting day arrived. In order to prove to his parents how grateful he was, Pete got up early to mow the lawn and weed the garden. Then he dressed in his scout uniform and tied his red and blue handkerchief with greatest care. You know yourself that Scouts have respect for their appearance and that whenever they are on the playground or the street, they look neat.

At noon Pete was ready to bid his mother good-bye. Every member of his troop was waiting at the bus station, and soon the boys were off. What a yell they gave when they reached the traffic circle and turned toward the lake!

"My aim is to work harder than ever and improve my back stroke," said Billy Nash. "Will you help me, gang?"

"Sure!" shouted every boy.

New Words

order	scout	whenever	circle
prove	handkerchief	playground	aim
parents	greatest	bid	harder
lawn	yourself	member	improve
weed	respect	yell	gang

Working with Words

1. Write the word **handkerchief**. Now write it in syllables as you find it in your dictionary. Say each syllable softly. Write the whole word.

2. In the word **circle**, the letter **c** has two different sounds. What are they? Write **circle**.

3. Find a New Word that rhymes with each of the following words: **dawn, seed, hid, sang, bell.**

4. Write the words **order** and **respect**. Think of two suffixes that may be added to each word to form new words. Write the new words.

5. Among your New Words find three compound words. Write these words. Beside each New Word write the two little words.

6. Write the New Word that completes each list: (1) **hard, h_____, hardest,** (2) **great, greater, g_____.**

7. Write **prove**. Write another New Word with **prove** in it.

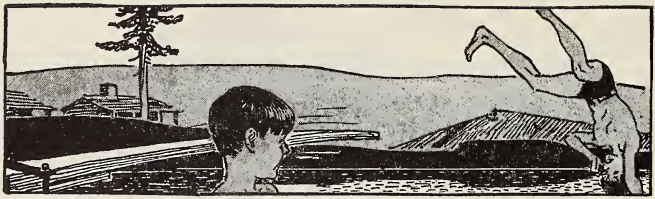
8. Look up **parents, scout, member,** and **aim** in the dictionary. What meanings are given for each one? Write at least one sentence using each word. Underline the New Words.

Review Words

smooth	final	mischief	arithmetic
giant	review	examinations	received

Other Words to Spell

stunt	ankle	you'll	tank



33. Camp Life

Camp Waukee was unlike anything Pete had imagined. The first day their leader, Mr. Jones, gave these rules: (1) Guard your health; (2) Report a cough or sore throat; (3) Take proper care of your teeth; (4) Don't use the common drinking cup; (5) Attend daily health inspection; and (6) Write your folks every Sunday. The boys were allowed to vote on everything except those six rules. They were put on their honour to obey them.

Pete did not dislike the rules. He thought it worth any amount of trouble not to be sick. Every day he hiked through the woods, fished, or swam in the lake. At night he slept on the wide porch of a cottage.

"I haven't been so hungry in ages," wrote Pete. "I breathe so deep lately that I lose my buttons."

New Words

unlike	throat	vote	slept
guard	proper	except	cottage
health	common	honour*	haven't
cough	daily	dislike	breathe
sore	folks	amount	lately

*Also spelled **honor**.

Working with Words

1. A syllable placed before a word to change its meaning is called a prefix. Two words in your list are formed by the prefixes **dis** and **un** and the root word **like**. Find the words and write them.

2. Write the word **haven't**. **Haven't** is a contraction of two words. Write them.

3. Write **lately**. Now write the root word and the suffix used in forming **lately**.

4. As you write the ten New Words with the letter **o**, pay special attention to making that letter correctly.

5. Two New Words end in **ept**. Say them. Write them.

6. Write **honour**. Underline the **our**.

7. Write **vote** and **breathe**. Drop the **e** from each and add the suffix **ing**. What new words have you?

8. Write **cough**. What sound has the **gh**?

9. Write **health**. Add the suffix **y**. What is the new word?

10. Write in alphabetical order the New Words beginning with **c**.

11. Write sentences using **guard** and **daily**.

Review Words

February	circle	lawn	parents
stories	scout	aim	handkerchief

Other Words to Spell

measles	mumps	sneeze	chart

34. Everyday Fun

In one corner of the big living room was the camp library. It was in charge of one of the older boys, and was helpful and of great value to everyone. If a question about nature study should happen to come up, Mr. Jones would say, "Let's try to find the answer in one of these books."

There was a file of interesting magazines too, including a copy of *Boys' Life*. The boys could also borrow books from the public library in town or rent them from the store. On a rainy day Pete did not mind paying a few cents for a good adventure story.

Pete was most excited to pitch for his team. It was certainly fun to throw his fast one at a sign from the catcher. Once he was discouraged because he could not locate the plate, but later on when Mr. Jones spoke kindly to him at silent period, Pete felt all right again.

New Words

library	nature	public	sign
charge	happen	rent	locate
helpful	file	paying	kindly
value	copy	pitch	silent
question	borrow	certainly	all right

Working with Words

1. Write the words **certainly**, **kindly**, **helpful**, and **paying**. From what root word is each one formed? What suffix is added to each root word?

2. Notice the expression **all right**. It is always written as two words. Write a sentence using **all right**.

3. Write **pitch**. Now add **er** to the word. What new word have you? What different meanings has the new word?

4. Find **library** in your dictionary and write it in syllables. Say it softly. Write the whole word.

5. Write **borrow**, **rent**, and **happen**. Add two different suffixes to each of the words. Write the words.

6. Write **silent**. Add **ly** to the word. What is the new word?

7. Turn to your dictionary to find the meanings of **locate**, **value**, **charge**, **file**, **public**. Use each word in a sentence. Underline the New Words.

8. Write **question** and **sign**. Now add **s** to each word to form the plural.

9. Write sentences using **nature** and **copy**.

10. Write a sentence using the words **public** and **library**.

Review Words

guard	daily	throat	common
cough	honour	lately	breathe

Other Words to Spell

drift	**shelf**	**rattle**	**willow**

35. Pete Becomes a Hero

One day when Pete's team was playing baseball, the boys suddenly heard a cry from the lake. A little boy with curly hair had wandered out beyond the shallow water. Pete had studied lifesaving, and he remembered what to do. He threw off his sweater, kicked off his shoes, and raced for the lake as fast as possible. Then he swam to little Jimmie, caught him in a tight grasp, and made straight for the shore. He laid Jimmie face downward, turned his head to one side, stretched his arms above his head, and gave first aid. "You kept calm and did just what we have shown you how to do," said the camp nurse.

One day the blaze from a fire caught a boy's clothes. Pete prevented a worse accident by quickly rolling the boy in a blanket. "Rescue Pete," the boys called him.

New Words

suddenly	sweater	laid	nurse
curly	possible	stretched	blaze
shallow	swam	aid	worse
studied	tight	calm	accident
remembered	straight	shown	quickly

Working with Words

1. Eight New Words begin with s. Write them in alphabetical order.

2. Find these words in your dictionary: **accident, possible, remembered, curly.** Write each one in syllables. Say each word softly. Write the whole word.

3. Write **aid.** Now write another New Word with **aid** in it.

4. Write **suddenly** and **quickly.** What suffix has been added to each root word? Write the root words.

5. Write the New Words that mean (1) quiet; (2) a bright flame; (3) a person trained to take care of sick people.

6. Write the New Word that rhymes with **night.**

7. Write **studied.** Now write **study. Studied** is formed by changing the **y** in **study** to **i** and adding **ed**

8. Write the New Word that finishes this list: **bad, w----, worst.**

9. Find the root form of **remembered** among your Review Words. Write both words.

10. Write these words: **calm, possible, accident, blaze, swam.** Mark each vowel as shown in the dictionary.

Review Words

swimming	helpful	all right	library
remember	silent	sign	certainly

Other Words to Spell

drowned	tower	towel	bore

36. Let's Make Sure

polite	yourself	breathe	paying
worse	blaze	member	lately
weed	term	whenever	handkerchief
proper	kindly	studied	stretched
pitch	common	bid	remembered
outline	prove	slept	copy
swam	silent	amount	accident
fifth	recite	mischief	honour
final	shallow	question	certainly
daily	greatest	tardy	notebook
gang	scout	yell	nurse
aid	sign	harder	lawn
dared	shown	throat	arithmetic
file	curly	sore	all right
guard	tight	absent	wherever
vote	rent	possible	examinations
laid	locate	dislike	playground
subject	improve	larger	except
aim	public	happen	suddenly
library	health	calm	received
review	circle	haven't	borrow
quickly	straight	helpful	cottage
folks	order	parents	respect
cough	charge	sweater	perfect
value	unlike	attend	nature

Reviewing Your Words

1. The following Review Words are compound words: **playground, yourself, notebook, whenever.** Write the words. Beside each one write the two words from which it is formed.

2. Write these Review Words: **lately, suddenly, quickly, certainly, kindly.** Underline the root word in each. Now write these words: **polite, perfect, tight, silent, final.** Add **ly** to each one to make a new word. Did you spell **politely** and **finally** the right way? Do not make any change in these root words before adding **ly.**

3. Write **mischief** and **handkerchief.** Notice that the ending of each word is the same.

4. Turn to your dictionary and learn how **o** is pronounced in these words: **worse, proper, sore, shallow, common.** Write each word and mark the letter **o.**

5. The following words are all singular forms: **scout, member, question, throat, circle, sweater, weed.** The plural of each is formed by adding **s.** Write each singular word. Beside it write the plural form.

6. Write these plural words: **parents, examinations.** Now drop the **s** and write the singular form of each.

7. Write these lists of words in alphabetical order:

(1) review, recite, respect, received, remembered.

(2) public, prove, paying, proper, pitch.

(3) cottage, calm, certainly, common, circle.

8. Write **sweater, breathe, health,** and **greatest.** Beside each word write the sound of **ea** in the word.

9. Write **aim and aid.** Notice that **ai** sounds like **ā** in each word.

10. Write these words: **amount, attend, order, cough, happen.** Add **ed** to each one to form a new word.

11. Write **remembered** and **stretched.** Drop the suffix from each and write the root word.

12. Write the first ten Review Words in the column that begins with **paying.** Find the words in your dictionary. Beside each one write the guide words shown on the dictionary page on which you found the word.

13. These words may be used to describe: **perfect, straight, larger, curly, shallow, polite, greatest.** Write a sentence using each word to describe something. For example: "George has a perfect score in spelling."

14. Find the following words in your dictionary: **handkerchief, accident, library, possible, honour, mischief.** Write each of them in syllables and put in the accent mark. Then write the whole word.

15. Copy this list of words on your paper: **vote, improve, attend, charge, borrow, locate, rent, happen.** Now make a second list in which you add **ed** to each one. Make a third list in which you add **ing.** From which four root words must you drop a letter before adding **ed** or **ing**?

16. Write **sore, gang,** and **weed** across the top of your paper. Below **sore** write three other words ending in **ore.** Below **gang** write three words ending in **ang,** and below **weed** write three ending in **eed.**

17. Write a short story using five or six Review Words.

18. If you have extra time, learn the Other Words to Spell in the unit "At Summer Camp."

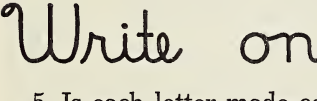
Your Handwriting

Ask yourself these questions as you judge your handwriting:

1. Do I sit in a comfortable position while I write?
2. Are my letters a good size?

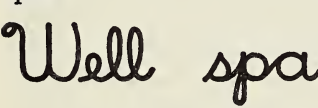
3. Are all my letters the correct height?

4. Is every letter written on the line?

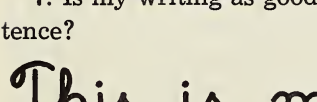


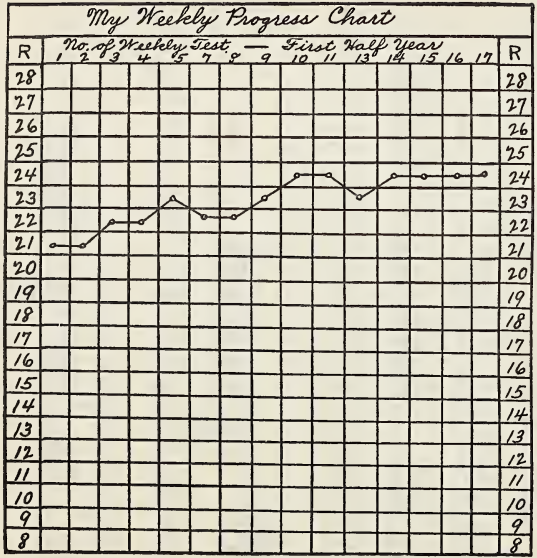
5. Is each letter made correctly?

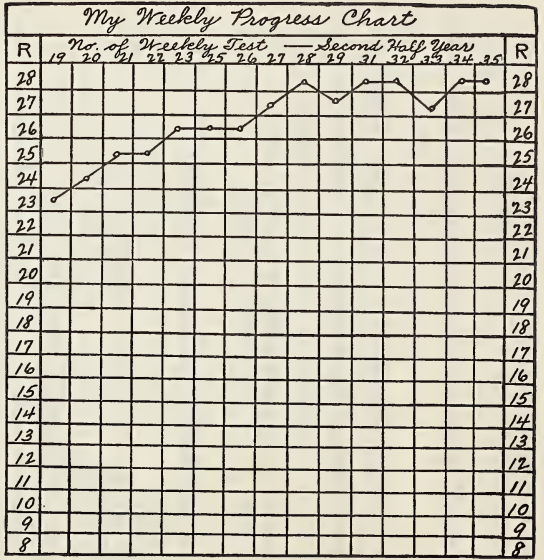
6. Are the letters and words placed the right distance apart?



7. Is my writing as good as that in the following sentence?







Directions for Graphing Your Score. In the top line of figures find the number of the weekly test — 1, 2, 3, and so on. In the line of figures to the right or left find R — the number right. Draw a circle in the square which shows the number right on each weekly test. Connect the circles with a solid line. *Watch your graph grow.* Notice that you do not graph your score during review week. Copy this graph. *Do not write in your book.*

To the Teacher

This Canadian series of spellers has been prepared with the specific purpose of making spelling interesting to learn and to teach. To that end all words to be spelled are presented in story settings related to the pupil's school, home, and community experiences. The organization of the spelling programme and the learning method insure steady progress in the mastery of spelling.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Concise Oxford Dictionary have been used as the standard of spelling. Where these dictionaries give two spellings of a word, and where both of these are in use in Canada, the more frequent spelling is given in the word lists and the alternative is indicated in a note.

The Word Lists. The word lists of *My Spelling* have been selected to be of maximum value to the pupils of each grade. They have been carefully validated by checking against all available comprehensive spelling lists, after having been checked also against the pupil's school needs. A supplementary list of useful words adds richness to the list and provides for the needs of the more rapid learner.

The Unit Plan. The general plan of organization is a unit plan. Each book contains six units; and each unit consists of five weekly developmental lessons and one week of review, covering, therefore, a six weeks' period. These units are designed to correlate spelling with social studies, science, health, and the language arts. There is no isolated, unmotivated presentation of words.

The Method. The method used in the presentation and study of the words incorporates the best features of a study-test-study plan. Much emphasis is placed on the presentation of the words in the story units. This helps to concentrate the pupil's attention on the words and to arouse interest in spelling. Every spelling word appears in exactly the same form and in the same sequence in the story and in the word list. A series of exercises based on the word list is provided for each week's work. Then follow on successive days a pretest, individual study of hard words,

and a weekly final test. The pupil is given simple directions for studying the difficult words. The entire plan is clear and easy to administer.

The Study Exercises. These exercises gradually acquaint the pupil with the visual and phonetic peculiarities of words. They also help him to master the specific difficulties of words as well as the principles that govern the spelling of derived forms. Each new word is studied at least once on the exercise page following its introduction. Development of meaning and enrichment of vocabulary are constantly emphasized. The words have already been met in their natural settings. They are now studied for the purpose of amplifying and refining their meanings.

The Dictionary Programme. Beginning with the fourth grade, constant use is made of the dictionary. The dictionary programme includes systematic attention to the finding of words, to the sounds of letters and letter combinations, and to accenting and syllabication. Changes in meaning that accompany a change in accent are noted. The dictionary programme is carefully graded and practice is maintained throughout the series in such a fashion as to result in permanent learning and the establishment of good dictionary habits.

Word Study. Rich experiences in word study enable the pupil gradually to develop familiarity with the likenesses and differences in words, the common symbols for English sounds, and the principles which control word building. He learns to form plurals, to use the possessive, to interpret and use prefixes and suffixes, and to spell the variant forms derived from root words. This study develops not only the power to spell but also the habits that are essential to good spelling. It insures the acquaintance with English words and with their consistencies and inconsistencies that is part of the equipment of a good speller.

The Spelling Notebook. Additional significance is given to the spelling programme through the use of a spelling notebook. Each pupil is advised to enter in his notebook his hard words and also useful words derived from written work done in connection with other school experiences. If the

teacher wishes, the weekly spelling tests and the responses to the study exercises may also be written in this notebook. The pupil can thus provide for his individual interests and needs and keep a personal record of his progress. This tends to develop an interest in spelling, a spelling consciousness, and a spelling conscience. Without these three intangibles, spelling ability will always be unsatisfactory. There is no substitute, for example, for a sense of personal responsibility (conscience) in the making of a good speller.

Emphasis on Handwriting. *My Spelling* emphasizes the close relationship between good handwriting and good spelling. It is well known that much poor spelling is a result of the pupil's carelessness or even ignorance of letter formation. The pupil must learn to use the tool of writing as he learns to spell. Adequate emphasis is given to this problem in *My Spelling* without making the mistake of overemphasis and distortion. The pupil is given models of the alphabet, and the study exercises call his attention frequently to the problem of writing clearly and forming letters accurately.

Review Programme. A systematic review programme leads to mastery of the hard words in *My Spelling.* This plan provides first for a review of the hardest words in each list of new words on the week following their first presentation. It provides also for a review week at the end of each five-week period during which all words are again tested and reviewed. In addition, words known to be difficult are again reviewed in the later grades as an additional provision for permanence of learning.

Spelling Made Significant. *My Spelling* is unique in presenting a thoroughly validated list of important words in natural settings related to the pupil's school, home, and community experiences. The words are thoroughly understood by pupils before they attempt to spell them. Natural integration of reading, discussion, speaking, and writing results in mastery of the words in meaning as well as in form. This makes learning to spell a meaningful and interesting process and restores spelling to a place of such significance that it seems important to learn to spell well.

Suggestions for Grade Five

Grade Five of *My Spelling* teaches twenty new words weekly. A total of 600 new words is presented during the year.

The directions for conducting the week's work on pages 7 to 9 should be read and discussed by the teacher and pupils, so that every child understands just what is to be done each day. The exercises called Working with Words are planned for individual study. Occasionally, however, the teacher may wish to use the exercises for group work, and throughout the year there may be a small group of slow learners who will need careful guidance as they study.

The plan for study and testing during review week is given on page 19. Exercises called Reviewing Your Words not only provide additional practice in spelling but also review important principles of word building.

The dictionary programme is carefully maintained and developed in Grade Five. Exercises in alphabetizing and in the use of guide words give skill in finding words quickly. Other exercises furnish practice in syllabication and accenting and develop and enrich word meanings. In Your Dictionary, pages 97–120, the pupils will find every word taught in Grade Five. The first definition or illustrative sentence for every word is one that fits the new word as it appears in its lesson story in *My Spelling*. Pupils will find that Your Dictionary has been especially designed to meet their needs.

The exercises in Grade Five offer varied types of practice. In addition to those which provide drill in spelling and in the use of the dictionary, there are others which emphasize similarities and differences in words, compound words, contractions, rhyming words, important vowel sounds, and homonyms. Attention is constantly directed to the necessity for clear, legible handwriting. Systematic review and practice are given in spelling derived words which are formed by adding *s, es, ed, ing,* and *ly* without any change in the root words, or which drop the silent *e* before adding *ed* or *ing*. In addition, the rule for changing *y* to *i* before adding *ed* or *es* is introduced and practised. The use of prefixes is presented in the last unit of the year.

Your Dictionary

KEY WORDS

When you learn to spell a word, you should learn also its meaning and how to pronounce it correctly. Most dictionaries show markings over the letters of the words to tell how the words are pronounced. Some of these markings are given in the list below. They will help you to say correctly the words you are learning this year. There are other markings which you will learn later on.

ă	căn	ĭ	hĭd	ŭ	ŭs
ā	cāne	ī	hīde	ū	ūse
a	father			u	burn
		ŏ	nŏt		
ĕ	bĕt	ō	nōte	o͝o	fo͝ot
ē	bē	o	horse	o͞o	mo͞on

ab'sent (ăb'sĕnt). Away; not present.

ac'ci dent (ăk'sĭ dĕnt). 1. Something unpleasant that happens unexpectedly; as, an automobile *accident*. 2. By chance. I broke the window by *accident*.

ac count' (ă kount'). 1. Reason or explanation of causes. On no *account* must you leave. 2. Record of money received and spent. Tom keeps his *account* correctly. 3. A report of facts. Give us an *account* of the accident.

a'cre (ā'ker). An amount of land.

ac'tive (ăk'tĭv). 1. Using energy; constantly in action. 2. Lively; not quiet. The volcano was *active*.

ad dress' (ă drĕs'; *also, in meaning* 4, ăd'rĕs). To write on an envelope where it is to be sent. 2. To speak to an audience. 3. A spoken or written speech. The Premier will make an *address* over the radio. 4. The place to which one's mail is directed.

aft'er ward (ăf'ter werd). Later.

a gainst' (ă gĕnst'). 1. The police protect us *against* thieves. 2. The boys leaned *against* the post.

aid (ād). Help. I cannot move the box without *aid*. **First aid.** Treatment given at once, before the doctor arrives.

aim (ām). 1. Intention. My *aim* is to win the prize. 2. To point a gun at.

a larm' (ă larm'). 1. Frighten; startle. A loud noise will *alarm* the birds. 2. Fear. The birds showed *alarm* at the noise. 3. A warning of danger. The boy ran from house to house giving the *alarm*.

al low' (ă lou'). 1. Permit; let. 2. To grant as a right. Father will *allow* us only fifty cents a week.

all right (awl rīt). *In common use.* Correct; satisfactory; right. Did your mother say it is *all right* for you to go with me?

al though' (awl thō'). Even if. Esther went, *although* she did not want to.

a mount' (ă mount'). 1. Quantity; sum. No *amount* of teasing made Mother change her mind. 2. To rise to or to reach a given sum. If I earn ten cents, my allowance will *amount* to the same as Jill's.

a muse' (ă mūz'). To entertain.

an'gry (ăng'grĭ). To be cross at; provoked.

anx'ious (ăngk'shŭs). 1. Wishing very much. Esther was *anxious* to please. 2. Worried. Mother is always *anxious* if we are late.

a part' (ă part'). Away from each other or the rest. If the dogs fight, you must keep them *apart*.

ap pear' (ă pēr'). 1. Be seen. When we ring the bell, she will *appear* at the door. 2. To look; to seem. Does Mother *appear* to be tired?

a're a (ā'rē a). 1. A region. Most of British Columbia is a hilly *area*. 2. The amount of surface. Father is measuring the *area* of our kitchen floor.

aren't (arnt). Are not.

a rith'me tic (ă rĭth'mĕ tĭk). 1. A school subject in which one learns to be skilful in working with numbers. 2. The science of numbers; adding, subtracting, etc.

ar'my (ar'mĭ). A body of men trained to fight in war.

ar rest' (ă rĕst'). 1. To put in jail; to take to court. 2. To stop. The doctor was able to *arrest* Elizabeth's cold.

ar rived' (ă rīvd'). To have reached or come to a place.

art (art). 1. Skill. She shows *art* in her dressmaking. 2. The study of drawing and painting. I enjoy my *art* class very much. 3. The work produced by talented people.

ar'ti cle (ar'tĭ k'l). A thing.

a shamed' (ă shāmd'). Feeling shame; uncomfortable or sorry because one has done something he shouldn't have done.

a side' (ă sīd'). Apart; off from the rest.

at tend' (ă tĕnd'). To go to; to be present at. We *attend* church every Sunday morning.

aw'ful (aw'fo͝ol). Fearful; terrible. Trees and houses were blown down by the *awful* storm.

a while' (ă hwīl'). For a short time.

ba'con (bā'kŭn). Salted and smoked meat from the sides of a hog.

bar'rel (băr'ĕl). 1. A wooden container with round, flat top and bottom and curved sides which are held together with hoops. 2. The amount a barrel can hold. A *barrel* of apples.

base (bās). 1. The bottom; the part on which a thing rests. 2. A goal in certain games. The player ran to third *base*.

base'ment (bās'mĕnt). The lowest story of a building, partly or wholly underground.

bathe (bāth). To take a bath.

bat'tle (băt''l). A fight.

bay (bā). 1. Part of a sea or lake extending into land. 2. Space with a window in it extending out from a wall.

beast (bēst). An animal.

beau'ty (bū'tĭ). Lovely to look at; the state of being beautiful.

bea'ver (bē'ver). A soft-furred animal with a broad, flat tail.

beef (bēf). 1. Beef cattle; oxen, cows, or steers when fattened for food. 2. The meat from cattle.

be gin'ning (bē gĭn'ĭng). Starting for the first time.

be gun' (bē gŭn'). Started.

be'ing (bē'ĭng). 1. His picture is *being* taken. 2. A man is a human *being*.

be lieved' (bē lēvd'). 1. Thought it to be true. 2. Had faith in. The pioneers *believed* in God and His ability to help them.

be yond' (bē yŏnd'). 1. On the farther side of. 2. Out of reach. The cost is *beyond* what I can afford.

bi'cy cle (bī'sĭk'l). A vehicle with two wheels, one behind the other. Sara let me ride on her *bicycle*.

bid (bĭd). 1. To say in greeting. Did you *bid* him good-bye? 2. To offer

as a price. Mother *bid* a dollar for that table at an auction sale.

big'ger (bĭg'er). 1. Larger. 2. More important. You made a *bigger* mistake than Susan did.

big'gest (bĭg'ĕst). Largest; most important.

blame (blām). To find fault with.

blan'ket (blăng'kĕt). A covering made of wool or cotton.

blaze (blāz). 1. Bright flame. 2. A bright glare. The electric sign made a *blaze* of light.

bless (blĕs). 1. To guard; keep; protect. 2. To ask God's favour for. 3. To make holy.

blind (blīnd). 1. Not able to see. 2. To take away one's sight. 3. A window shade or shutter.

blood (blŭd). 1. Birth or descent. He was of noble *blood*. 2. The red liquid in the veins and the arteries.

bloom (blōōm). 1. To blossom. Did your lily *bloom* for Easter? 2. A flower. That bush had one *bloom*.

blos'som (blŏs'ŭm). A flower.

blue jay (blōō jā). A noisy bird with blue feathers.

boil (boil). 1. To bubble up. We are waiting for the water to *boil* in the kettle. 2. Please *boil* my egg for four minutes. 3. A hard, red swelling on the body.

bor'der (bor'der). 1. Boundary. The Great Lakes form part of the *border* between the United States and Canada. 2. Side or edge; as, the *border* of a rug.

bor'row (bŏr'ō). Get something from somebody with the understanding that it must be returned.

both'er (bŏth'er). To trouble; to worry or confuse.

bowl (bōl). 1. A hollow, rounded dish. 2. The hollow, rounded part of anything, such as the *bowl* of a spoon.

branch'es (brăn'chĕz). 1. The parts of a tree which grow out from the trunk. 2. To spread out like branches. The road *branches* off to the right.

breast (brĕst). The upper front part of the body, between the neck and the waist.

breathe (brēth). To draw air into the lungs and let it out.

bridge (brĭj). 1. Something built over a road or river to carry a railroad or a road. 2. The platform above the deck of a ship.

broad (brod). 1. Wide. 2. Full or clear; as, *broad* daylight.

bun'dles (bŭn'd'lz). A number of things tied or wrapped together.

bur'ied (bĕr'ĭd). 1. Placed in the earth after death. 2. Covered or hidden from sight.

burst (burst). 1. To break open. 2. To come or go suddenly. Sidney *burst* into the room.

bur'y (bĕr'ĭ). 1. To put away out of sight; as, in the earth. 2. To cover up. Did you see the monkey *bury* his face in his hands?

bush'el (bōōsh'ĕl). A measure for grain and other dry things. There are four pecks in a *bushel*.

busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs). 1. One's regular work. 2. Trade; buying and selling. My father owns a large *business*.

calm (kahm). 1. Not excited; steady. 2. Quiet; not stormy.

calves (kăvz). 1. More than one calf; the young of cows, whales, or moose. 2. The backs of the legs below the knees.

Ca na'di an (kă nā'dĭ ăn). 1. Belonging to Canada. This is *Canadian*

wheat. 2. Native or citizen of Canada.

ca nal' (kă năl'). A waterway dug across land for boats to sail on.

ca noe' (kă nōō'). A light boat.

cap'i tal (kăp'ĭ tăl). 1. The city where the government of a country is located. 2. The name of a city begins with a *capital* letter.

cap'tain (kăp'tĭn). 1. A leader; a chief. 2. An army officer in command of a company, or a navy officer in command of a warship. 3. The leader of a team in sports.

cap'ture (kăp'cher). To take by force and make a prisoner.

car'pet (kar'pĕt). 1. A covering which looks like a *carpet.* A *carpet* of leaves covers the ground. 2. A thick woven fabric for covering floors.

case (kās). 1. A box. 2. Any special condition or situation. In *case* it rains, we shall play indoors.

cash (kăsh). 1. Money. 2. To change into money. Mother went to the bank to *cash* a cheque.

cause (kawz). 1. Reason. You have no *cause* to tease your sister. 2. A subject in which many people take an interest. To bring good movies to our town is a *cause* many people are working for.

caused (kawzd). Brought about.

cave (kāv). A hollow space underground.

ce'dar (sē'der). A kind of evergreen tree. The wood of the *cedar* is used for building many things.

cel'lar (sĕl'er). An underground room under a building.

cen'tre (sĕn'ter). The middle point within an object or activity. Our city is the shopping *centre* for many neighbouring towns.

cer'tain (sur'tĭn). 1. Sure. 2. Fixed; settled. We boys promised to meet at a *certain* time.

cer'tain ly (sur'tĭn lĭ). Surely.

chains (chānz). Rows of links or rings joined together, usually made of metal and used to fasten heavy objects.

charge (charj). 1. The care of. Miss Brooks is in *charge* of our room. 2. Mother told the grocer to *charge* the eggs. 3. The butcher will *charge* forty cents for the meat.

cheap (chēp). 1. Not costing much. 2. Of little value. You should not buy shoes of *cheap* quality.

cher'ries (chĕr'ĭz). The plural of cherry. Small round fruit with a stone in the centre.

chest (chĕst). 1. A large box with a lid used to store linen, tools, etc. 2. The upper part of the body enclosed by the ribs.

chief (chēf). 1. The head of a tribe or group; as, an Indian *chief.* 2. Most important. The *chief* reason we went to the mountains was that Mother was sick.

chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ). 1. An upright frame of brick or stone used to make a draught and carry away smoke. 2. A glass tube placed round the flame of a lamp.

choc'o late (chŏk'ō lĭt). A food made from the seeds of the cacao tree.

chose (chōz). Picked out, or selected, from several that were preferred or thought to be the best.

cir'cle (sur'k'l). 1. Something flat and round; as, the traffic *circle.* 2. A ring. 3. A figure bounded by a curved line.

cit'ies (sĭt'ĭz). Large towns.

claim (klām). 1. To demand as one's property or right. Did Peter *claim* that the pen was his? 2. To state

a fact you want to have recognized. He will now *claim* to be the best pitcher in the league. 3. A piece of land which somebody claims. The pioneer staked out his *claim*.

cli'mate (klī'mĭt). The kind of weather in a place.

cloud'y (kloud'ĭ). 1. Covered with clouds. 2. Not clear. The water was *cloudy* after the storm.

col'o ny (kŏl'ŏ nĭ). 1. The place or settlement where a group of people from a foreign land live together. 2. A group of people who settle in a foreign country, but who remain citizens of their own country.

col'oured (kŭl'erd). Having colour.

com'fort (kŭm'fert). 1. That which gives ease. 2. Ease; freedom from hardship; as, to live in *comfort*. 3. To help one in sorrow or in hardship. The Red Cross nurses *comfort* the sick soldiers.

com mand' (kŏ mănd'). 1. An order. The captain gave a *command*. 2. To have power over. The general has *command* over his soldiers.

com'mon (kŏm'ŭn). 1. Belonging equally to all; not belonging to one personally. The members of our club own the costumes in *common*. 2. Usual; ordinary; as, a *common* sight.

con nect' (kŏ nĕkt'). To join one thing to another.

con tain' (kŏn tān'). To hold as contents. The larger box will *contain* two dozen eggs.

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ). 1. One of a number of magazines. 2. A thing made just like another. This is a *copy* of her dress. 3. To make a copy. He will *copy* the figures neatly.

cot'tage (kŏt'ĭj). A small house; a house at a camp or summer resort.

cough (kŏf). 1. Betty has a bad *cough*. 2. When you *cough*, cover your mouth.

coun'tries (kŭn'trĭz). The divisions of a continent; nations.

coup'le (kŭp''l). 1. Two married people. 2. Two of the same kind; a pair. 3. To join together.

course (kōrs). 1. A channel. The brook made a winding *course* through the woods. 2. Of the three courses at lunch, I like the meat *course* best. 3. He took the business *course* in high school.

cov'er ing (kŭv'er ĭng). 1. The gardener was *covering* the flower beds with fertilizer. 2. Anything that covers or hides something else. The ground had a *covering* of snow.

cra'dle (krā'd'l). A baby's little bed on rockers.

cra'zy (krā'zĭ). 1. *In common use:* Made unable by excitement and desire to think or reason. 2. Having a sick mind; insane.

creep (krēp). Crawl. A baby will usually *creep* before he walks.

crept (krĕpt). Crawled.

crowd (kroud). 1. A large number of persons or things together. 2. To push or shove into a small space. A great many people *crowd* into the bus.

cru'el (krōō'ĕl). Hardhearted; wanting to give pain to others; as, a *cruel* master.

cur'ly (kur'lĭ). Curling; forming ringlets; as, *curly* hair.

cur'tain (kur'tĭn). Cloth hung at windows or in doorways to serve as a screen.

dai'ly (dā'lĭ). Happening or occurring every day; as, a *daily* trip.

dair'y (dair'ĭ). A room or building in which milk and cream are made into butter and cheese.

dan'ger ous (dān'jer ŭs). Not safe.

dare (dair). 1. I *dare* you to do it. 2. To have the courage to do something. Jim didn't *dare* to dive.

dar'ling (dar'lĭng). Much loved.

daugh'ter (daw'ter). A girl is the daughter of her father and mother.

dead (dĕd). 1. With life gone from it; as, a *dead* person. 2. Dull; not active; as, a *dead* fire.

deal (dēl). 1. To do business with. Mother will always *deal* fairly with us. 2. To give in portions. You can *deal* the cards. 3. An amount. A great *deal* was wasted.

dear'est (dēr'ĕst). 1. Much loved. 2. Most expensive.

death (dĕth). The act of dying; the ending of life.

de cide' (dē sīd'). 1. To make up one's mind. You'll have to *decide* whether you want to go with him or with me. 2. Settle. Let us *decide* the matter between ourselves.

de liv'er (dē lĭv'er). 1. To give; as, to *deliver* the mail. 2. To set free; to save from evil. "*Deliver* us from evil."

di'a monds (dī'ă mŭndz). Precious stones. Mother has a ring set with three *diamonds*.

dis ap pear' (dĭs ă pēr'). To pass out of sight or existence; to be lost. When the sun comes out, this frost will *disappear*.

dis cov'ered (dĭs kŭv'erd). Found out; seen or learned of for the first time. Columbus *discovered* America.

dis like' (dĭs līk'). Not like; object to. I *dislike* a rainy Saturday.

dis'tance (dĭs'tăns). 1. At a place far away. We heard the ocean in the *distance*. 2. Space between. The trees were set some *distance* apart.

dive (dīv). 1. To plunge headfirst into the water. I learned to *dive* at summer camp. 2. The downward plunge of an airplane.

doc'tor (dŏk'ter). A person who knows how to treat diseases.

dodge (dŏj). To move quickly to get away from a person, a blow, or something thrown. The ballplayer learns to *dodge* the ball.

dol'lars (dŏl'erz). The groceries cost two *dollars* ($2.00).

don'key (dŏng'kĭ). A small animal somewhat like a horse, used for carrying burdens.

doub'le (dŭb"l). 1. Make twice as much or twice as many. The employer promised to *double* Jack's pay. 2. To fold over. If you *double* the sheet of paper, it will fit the envelope. 3. Formed in pairs; as, a *double* boiler.

drew (drōō). 1. Pulled; hauled. 2. Henry *drew* a picture of the barn. 3. Pulled or took out. Gordon *drew* the string out of his pocket. 4. He *drew* a deep breath.

drill (drĭl). 1. To train in physical exercises, in marching, or in handling a gun. The officer must *drill* his soldiers every day. 2. To do a thing over and over for practice. Each day we *drill* in spelling.

driv'en (drĭv'ĕn). 1. Made to go. The dog was *driven* out of the garden. An automobile is *driven* by the driver. 2. To be forced. I am *driven* by too much work.

dull (dŭl). 1. Boring; not interesting. We had a *dull* time at the party. 2. Stupid; as, a *dull* pupil. 3. Not sharp; as a *dull* tool.

du'ty (dū'tĭ). 1. That which a person has to do in filling his position. As caretaker, it is my father's *duty* to see that lights are out. 2. What a person ought to do. It's your *duty* to report that to the police.

ef'fort (ĕf'ert). Trying hard or working. His success in his job is owing to his own *effort.*

eight'een' (ā'tēn'). Ten and eight. Emily was *eighteen* years old when she graduated from high school.

eight'y (ā'tĭ). Eight tens.

emp'ty (ĕmp'tĭ). 1. With nothing in it. 2. To pour out or take out all that is in a thing. Please *empty* the bowl.

en close' (ĕn klōz'). 1. To put a wall or a fence around. 2. To shut up or in. I *enclose* in my letter a clipping from the newspaper.

Eng'lish (ĭng'glĭsh). Of or pertaining to England, its people, or its language. Many *English* people have come to Canada.

er'rand (ĕr'ănd). 1. A short trip to carry out the business of another. I went to my grandmother's house on an *errand.* 2. A special business which a person trusts a messenger to do for him.

es cape' (ĕs kāp'). 1. To get free; to get away. The sailors were able to *escape* from the burning ship. 2. The *escape* of gas was due to a leak in the pipe.

ev'er y where (ĕv'er ĭ hwair). In every place; in all lands.

ex am i na'tions (ĕg zăm ĭ nā'shŭnz). Tests.

ex am'ple (ĕg zăm'p'l). A pattern. You should set a good *example.*

ex cept' (ĕk sĕpt'). Leaving out.

ex cit'ing (ĕk sīt'ĭng). Stirring or disturbing to the feelings. It is *exciting* to see the circus parade.

ex pect' (ĕks pĕkt'). To look for; to think something will happen. Father and Tom *expect* to grow many vegetables this year.

ex plain' (ĕks plān'). To make plain; to tell the meaning of; to tell how to do something.

ex plore' (ĕks plōr'). To travel over little-known lands or seas. It took many brave men to *explore* this country.

ex press' (ĕks prĕs'). 1. A way or means of sending packages, money, etc. The store sent the books by *express.* 2. A messenger sent on a special errand. 3. To put into words; to state clearly. A minister learns to *express* his thoughts.

ex tend' (ĕks tĕnd'). 1. Stretch out. The mountains *extend* for miles around the lake. 2. Will you *extend* the time we have to make our book report?

ex'tra (ĕks'tră). Beyond what is usual, expected, or needed. We took some *extra* groceries to camp.

fact (făkt). Something known to be true; that which is real.

failed (fāld). 1. Neglected; did not do. George *failed* to deliver the eggs this morning. 2. Gave out; was not enough. Our supply of meat *failed.* 3. Not able to pay what he owed. Mr. Shay *failed* in business. 4. Did not succeed. Edna *failed* in her arithmetic test.

fas'ten (făs''n). To lock, tie, or make something hold together.

fast'er (făs'ter). 1. We can travel *faster* today than our grandmothers could. 2. Our kitchen clock is *faster* than our living-room clock.

fault (fawlt). 1. To blame. Father will find *fault* with me if I am lazy. 2. Something that is not as it should be; a mistake or failing. Not to be depended upon is a serious *fault.*

feath'er (fĕth'er). Made of feathers from fowl or geese; as, a *feather* duster.

feel'ing (fēl'ĭng). 1. An emotion, as of hate, love, reverence. The sight of the soldiers marching gives me a *feeling* of pride. 2. The sense by which the body knows whether things are hot or cold, hard or soft, etc. I was *feeling* so cold, I had to put on my coat. 3. Some blind people can understand what you say by the *feeling* of your face.

fel'low (fĕl'ō). 1. *In common use:* A person, man, boy, dog, etc. He's a fine *fellow.* 2. A companion; one of the same class; as, a *fellow* citizen.

fe'ver (fē'ver). 1. A restless condition. 2. A state of illness. I had a *fever* when I had a cold.

fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'). Ten and five. Ed will be *fifteen* years old tomorrow.

fifth (fĭfth). Two is a *fifth* of ten.

fig'ure (fĭg'ūr). 1. A form or shape. I could see a *figure* moving in the bushes. 2. Little Jane has trouble in making the *figure* 5.

file (fīl). 1. A collection of newspapers or magazines arranged in order. 2. A row of persons or things. We marched in single *file.* 3. A place for keeping papers in order. Father keeps his old bills in a *file.* 4. A piece of roughened steel for smoothing hard substances; as, a nail *file.*

fi'nal (fī'năl). Last. I'm reading the *final* chapter.

fin'est (fīn'ĕst). 1. Best; most excellent. Robert is the *finest* pitcher in our school. 2. Not coarse. That wire is the *finest* I have.

fin'ished (fĭn'ĭsht). Completed; done.

fixed (fĭkst). 1. *In common use:* Repaired or made whole. 2. Made firm. The carpenter *fixed* the flagpole firmly in the ground. 3. Directed or held steadily. Ned *fixed* his attention on the airplanes. 4. Put or placed definitely. We *fixed* the date of our next meeting.

flies (flīz). 1. The bird *flies* into the tree when I come near. 2. Waves. The flag *flies* over our school. 3. The pilot *flies* his airplane high above the earth. 4. It is dangerous to have *flies* on our food.

flight (flīt). 1. The act of running away; escaping danger. The soldiers put the enemy to *flight.* 2. The act of flying. It was my first *flight* in an airplane.

flood (flŭd). 1. A great flow of water over what is usually dry land. Several houses were destroyed in the *flood.* 2. To fill to overflowing. They let the boys *flood* the park to make a skating rink.

folks (fōks). 1. Relatives. 2. People; as, a crowd of *folks.*

fol'low ing (fŏl'ō ĭng). 1. Next after. The *following* year we moved to Regina. 2. By *following* the trail, you will come to the camp.

fool'ish (fo͞ol'ĭsh). Without sense; unwise.

form (form). 1. To develop. Don't *form* bad habits. 2. The shape of anything. The earth has the *form* of a globe. 3. To become or make. Water will *form* steam when it boils. 4. A kind. Coal is a *form* of carbon.

forth (fōrth). Forward, out, on.

for'ward (for'werd). 1. Onward; ahead. The line at the ticket office moved *forward* slowly. 2. Send on. I'll *forward* Olive's mail.

fought (fôt). Engaged or took part in a fight. The soldiers *fought* bravely.

foul (foul). 1. Not fair or favourable; as, *foul* weather. 2. Dirty; having a bad smell. The air in the old house was *foul*. 3. A bad play. Kenneth made a *foul* in the game.

four'teen' (fōr'tēn'). Ten and four. My cousin will be *fourteen* years old tomorrow.

frame (frām). 1. Parts fitted together to form a support over which something is built. The *frame* of our new house is about up. 2. The border in which a thing is set; as, a door *frame*. 3. The bony structure of the human body.

friend'ly (frĕnd'lĭ). Like a friend; feeling kindly toward. The new boy found his schoolmates *friendly*.

fright (frīt). Sudden fear. The dog was filled with *fright* at the noise.

fro'zen (frō'z'n). 1. Made solid and as cold as ice. The bird was *frozen* to death. 2. Made into ice. The pond was *frozen* over.

fur'nace (fur'nĭs). Father built a new fire in the *furnace*.

fur'ni ture (fur'nĭ chūr). We moved the *furniture* out on the porch today.

gal'lons (găl'ŭnz). A measure of liquid equal to four quarts. We bought two *gallons* of milk.

gang (găng). 1. The *gang* is going to meet at the lake for a swim. 2. The workmen under one man on a job. A *gang* of men is working on the railroad tracks.

gas (găs). Mother cooks with *gas*.

gay (gā). 1. Bright-coloured. Anne's new dress is very *gay*. 2. Full of fun. Joan is happy and *gay*.

gen'er al (jĕn'er ăl). 1. A high-ranking officer in the army. 2. For, or from, many; as, a *general* opinion. 3. Not detailed. We made only a *general* outline of the plan.

gen'tle (jĕn't'l). 1. Our horse is so *gentle* and easy to manage that anyone can ride him. 2. Agnes has a *gentle* voice and *gentle* manners. 3. We climbed a *gentle* slope.

glance (glăns). 1. A quick look. 2. To glance at. The stranger didn't *glance* in our direction.

goal (gōl). 1. Their *goal* is to reach Calgary by Wednesday. 2. Let's see who'll reach the *goal* first.

gold'en (gōl'dĕn). 1. Made of gold. The princess had a *golden* chain. 2. The colour of gold. My sister has *golden* hair.

good night (gŏŏd nīt). Say *good night* to Father and come to bed.

gov'ern ment (gŭv'ern mĕnt). Each province has its own *government*.

grave (grāv). 1. We decorated the soldier's *grave* on Remembrance Day. 2. Thoughtful; serious. Father looked *grave* when he came home.

great'est (grāt'ĕst). More than usual; most great. The florist decorated his window with the *greatest* care.

grown (grōn). 1. Raised. We have never *grown* those flowers in our garden. 2. Dan is now a full-*grown* dog. 3. How the corn has *grown* in the last week!

guard (gard). 1. Take care of. *Guard* your money carefully. 2. To defend. Our Navy will *guard* our shores. 3. A person who guards.

Did you see the *guard* at the entrance to the tunnel?

guessed (gĕst). 1. Ellen *guessed* the answer the first time. 2. Formed an opinion without really knowing. I *guessed* it would be hot tomorrow.

guest (gĕst). A visitor. Will you be our *guest* at camp?

guide (gīd). 1. A person or thing that shows the way. Father and Uncle Will had a *guide* when they went fishing. 2. To direct; to lead. Will you *guide* me to the lake?

hab'it (hăb'ĭt). 1. Custom; practice. Form the *habit* early of taking plenty of exercise. 2. The dress of a religious order. The nun wore a black *habit*.

had'n't (hăd'nt). Had not.

hand'ker chief (hăng'ker chĭf). What a pretty *handkerchief* Gladys has!

hap'pen (hăp'ĕn). Be, or take place by chance. Accidents will *happen*.

hard'er (har'der). 1. With more effort. If you try *harder*, you will succeed. 2. More difficult. Your work is *harder* than mine.

hard'ly (hard'lĭ). Barely; only just. We *hardly* got to the station in time.

harm (harm). Hurt; damage.

har'vest (har'vĕst). 1. The season for reaping and gathering in grain and other food crops. *Harvest* time seems to be early this year. 2. The farmers will *harvest* their crops during the next few weeks.

haul (hawl). To pull; to drag. Tractors were used to *haul* lumber from the forest.

have'n't (hăv'nt). Have not.

health (hĕlth). Mother is in good *health* after her operation.

health'y (hĕl'thĭ). Well; in good health.

heat (hēt). Not much *heat* comes from the fireplace.

help'ful (hĕlp'fo͝ol). Carl is a very *helpful* boy about the farm.

herd (hurd). 1. A number of animals together; as, a *herd* of cattle. 2. To form into a group. The cowboy knows how to *herd* the cows.

he'ro (hēr'ō). 1. General Crerar is my favourite *hero*. 2. Alfred was called a *hero* when he saved his friend. 3. Jerry wanted the part of the *hero* in the play.

her self' (hur sĕlf'). 1. She hurt *herself* when she fell. 2. (Herself is used to make a statement stronger.) Jane, *herself*, told me.

high'ways (hī'wāz). Public roads; main roads or routes.

hike (hīk). A long walk.

hire (hīr). To employ. Father will *hire* a man to plant our garden.

hol'low (hŏl'ō). 1. Empty; with a hole inside. The woodman cut down the *hollow* tree. 2. Bowl-shaped; as, a *hollow* dish.

home'sick (hōm'sĭk). Sad or ill with longing for home.

hon'our (ŏn'er). 1. A reward for doing right. Harry was given an *honour* pin. 2. Glory; fame. The soldiers at Dieppe brought *honour* to their country. 3. High regard. Sir Frederick Banting is held in *honour* by his fellow countrymen.

hop'ing (hōp'ĭng). 1. Feeling that what you want will happen. 2. Expecting. George is *hoping* to be there on time.

hor'rid (hŏr'ĭd). Terrible; frightful.

ho tel' (hō tĕl'). A place in which travellers can be provided with rooms and food.

hus'band (hŭz'bănd). Mrs. Brant and her *husband* came to call.

i'dle (ī'd'l). 1. Not doing anything; not busy. Don't stand there *idle*, doing nothing. 2. Useless. It is *idle* to wish the rain would stop.

im por'tant (ĭm por'tănt). Meaning much; having great value; as, an *important* decision.

im prove' (ĭm prōōv'). 1. To make better. 2. To become better; as, to *improve* in looks.

in deed' (ĭn dēd'). In fact; really.

in'sect (ĭn'sĕkt). A small winged animal with six legs. There's some kind of *insect* buzzing round.

in'stant (ĭn'stănt). 1. Moment; in a flash. The fire blazed up in an *instant*. 2. Immediate; as, *instant* relief from pain.

in'ter est (ĭn'ter ĕst). 1. Thought or care given to anybody or anything. John shows a great *interest* in birds. 2. To secure one's attention. He tried to *interest* us in his hobby.

in'ter est ing (ĭn'ter ĕst ĭng). Holding one's attention; as, an *interesting* movie.

i'ron (ī'ern). 1. A hard metal. They sank an *iron* post at the corner of the lot. 2. Mother says the electric *iron* needs repairing. 3. Like iron; hard; as, an *iron* will.

is'land (ī'lănd). 1. A body of land surrounded by water. We rowed out to the *island*. 2. A platform or protected space in the middle of a street is called a safety *island*.

I've (īv). I have.

jail (jāl). A building where people are locked up for punishment. The thief was put in *jail*.

jar (jar). 1. A deep vessel of earthenware, glass, or stone, with a broad mouth. 2. We felt a slight *jar* during the earthquake.

join (join). 1. To take part with others. Will you *join* our song? 2. To bring together; connect. The plumber will *join* the two pieces of pipe. 3. Unite with. Al is going to *join* the Boy Scouts.

joke (jōk). Something said or done to make one laugh. I can't remember the *joke* Bertha was telling us.

jol'ly (jŏl'ĭ). Full of fun.

joy (joi). Gladness. Mother was filled with *joy* when Father came home.

juice (jōōs). The liquid part of fruits and vegetables.

kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ). In a friendly way; as, to act *kindly*.

kiss (kĭs). 1. A touch with the lips. Grandmother gave us a *kiss* when we met her. 2. A kind of candy. I chose a *kiss* made of molasses.

knees (nēz). Harry scraped his *knees* when he fell off his bicycle.

knife (nīf). A tool for cutting. I've lost my *knife*.

known (nōn). 1. How to dye cloth was *known* by ancient people. 2. We had never *known* a real Indian until we met Necumseh.

la'bour (lā'ber). 1. A body of workers. Farm *labour* is scarce. 2. Work. Chopping wood is hard *labour*. 3. To perform *labour*; to work.

lack (lăk). 1. To be without. Many people *lack* the food necessary for good health. 2. State of being without; want; need. The *lack* of food made him weak.

la'dies (lā'dĭz). Women. Three *ladies* called on Mother today.

laid (lād). 1. Christine *laid* down the plate. 2. My hen *laid* a large egg yesterday. 3. The scene of the movie was *laid* in Canada.

lan'guage (lăng'gwĭj). 1. My sister is studying a foreign *language*. 2. He told them the story in simple *language*.

larg'er (lar'jer). Mrs. Macy's house is *larger* than ours.

late'ly (lāt'lĭ). Recently. *Lately* I've been going to bed early.

lat'er (lāt'er). Ed came early, but Joan couldn't come until *later*.

lat'est (lāt'ĕst). 1. Most recent; newest. Sara goes to the library to read the *latest* magazines. 2. Jim came first; Sam came later; and we came *latest* of all.

laughed (lăft). Ben *laughed* at his own joke.

lawn (lawn). Ground covered with grass and kept cut, especially that around a house.

leap (lēp). 1. To jump. The monkeys *leap* from tree to tree. 2. That was a long *leap* that the horse had to make over the brook.

least (lēst). 1. We had only a little rain in March; we had less in April; we had *least* of all in May.

leav'ing (lēv'ĭng). 1. Bob ran off to school, *leaving* his books at home. 2. Why are you *leaving* so soon?

led (lĕd). 1. Brought about; pointed the way to. One lie *led* to another. 2. The life guard *led* the children to shallow water. 3. Adelaide *led* the class in arithmetic.

lem'on (lĕm'ŭn). 1. A fruit. Let me squeeze that *lemon* for you. 2. Pale yellow, the colour of a lemon. May wore a *lemon*-coloured dress.

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl). 1. Flat; even. The floor in the barn is not very *level*. 2. An instrument for showing whether a surface is level. The carpenter's *level* was lost.

li'brar y (lī'brĕr ĭ). 1. Please return this book to the *library*. 2. A collection of books. Every boy and girl should begin to collect a *library*.

limbs (lĭmz). The wind broke off the top *limbs* of the cherry tree.

lo cate' (lō kāt'). 1. Find out the position of. I tried to *locate* the place where the noise came from. 2. Show the position of. Let's *locate* the cities on the map.

lone'ly (lōn'lĭ). 1. Sad and unhappy from being alone. Marjorie was *lonely* when she first went to camp. 2. Without many people. That is a *lonely* road through the woods.

lone'some (lōn'sŭm). You won't feel *lonesome* if Jack goes with you.

loose (lōōs). 1. Not pressed close together; as, *loose* earth or cloth with a *loose* weave. 2. Not fastened firmly; as, a *loose* tooth. 3. Not tight; as, a *loose* belt. 4. To be free. Our dog got *loose*.

los'ing (lōōz'ĭng). 1. As long as the deer were in the fields, the farmers kept *losing* greens from their gardens. 2. Failing to keep in sight or mind. Mildred is always *losing* her fountain pen. 3. To suffer loss; as, *losing* your health. 4. We hope that our enemies are *losing*.

low'er (lō'er). 1. Bob's meadow is *lower* than ours. 2. We drove at a *lower* rate of speed. 3. Nearly used up. The supply of sugar is *lower*.

lum'ber (lŭm'ber). Father bought some new *lumber* to repair the barn.

ly'ing (lī'ĭng). 1. The tires are *lying* on the garage floor. 2. Mother taught us that *lying* is wrong.

ma chine' (mă shēn'). 1. Mother bought a new washing *machine*. 2. When Grandmother was young, it was unusual to ride in a *machine*.

maid (mād). 1. A girl. "Where are you going, my pretty *maid*?" 2. A servant. The *maid* in the hotel brought us more blankets.

main (mān). 1. Most important; chief; as, the *main* course at dinner. 2. A large water pipe.

male (māl). A man or boy.

man'ner (măn'er). 1. Way of doing or acting. She pleased everyone with her charming *manner*, so polite and kind. 2. Kind; sort. We all wondered what *manner* of person our new teacher would be.

mar'ble (mar'b'l). 1. A kind of stone used for building and works of art. 2. Robert gave the baby a *marble* to play with.

mas'ter (măs'ter). 1. A person who rules or commands. Mr. O'Brien is *master* in his own house. 2. An expert; as, a *master* plumber.

ma te'ri al (mă tēr'ĭ ăl). 1. Cloth. 2. What a thing is made of; as, building *material*, raw *material*.

mead'ow (mĕd'ō). Low grassland.

meant (mĕnt). 1. Intended. David *meant* to be on time. 2. I did not know what the word *meant*.

mem'ber (mĕm'ber). Ben is a *member* of the Boy Scouts.

mend (mĕnd). 1. Three men are coming to *mend* the roof. 2. A place that has been mended. Does the *mend* in my stocking show?

might'y (mīt'ĭ). 1. Of very unusual powers; wonderful. The water came down the mountain with a *mighty* rush. 2. Powerful; strong. "The smith, a *mighty* man is he."

mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf). Harm; trouble. Dora is always into some *mischief*.

mist (mĭst). Water vapour; fog. I can't see clearly through the *mist*.

mis take' (mĭs tāk'). 1. Did I *mistake* you for your brother? 2. You made a *mistake* in that problem.

mixed (mĭkst). 1. Made up of different kinds. 2. Blended or put together. Mother *mixed* the butter and sugar.

mod'ern (mŏd'ern). Of the present time; as, a *modern* story.

most'ly (mōst'lĭ). The girls at our camp were *mostly* from Ontario.

mo'tor (mōt'er). 1. We made the trip by *motor*. 2. Ed put an electric *motor* in his boat.

mouse (mous). A small animal. Set a trap to catch the *mouse*.

mov'ies (mōōv'ĭz). Motion pictures. May we go to the *movies* tonight?

mov'ing (mōōv'ĭng). 1. Changing place or position. 2. The Patricks are *moving* to Manitoba. 3. To change the position of; as, *moving* a vase of flowers.

mud'dy (mŭd'ĭ). 1. Filled with mud. The dog left *muddy* footprints in the hall. 2. Clouded; not clear; as, *muddy* water.

nar'row (năr'ō). 1. The stairs were *narrow* and steep. 2. Close; having a small margin; as, a *narrow* escape.

na'tion (nā'shŭn). The people of a country united under a single government. We should obey the laws of our *nation*.

na'tion al (năsh'ŭn ăl). 1. Belonging to a whole nation; as, *national* elections. 2. Patriotic. The flag is our *national* emblem.

na'tive (nā'tĭv). 1. One belonging to the race of people living in the country referred to. The *native* Eskimo lives mostly on the fish he catches. 2. A person born in a country. My grandfather was a *native* of Canada.

na'ture (nā'chūr). The physical world; things not made by man; as, the stars, trees, birds, etc.

na'vy (nā'vĭ). 1. The national organization of all materials, men, ships, and planes necessary for carrying on war at sea. Oliver has enlisted in the *navy*. 2. The warships of a nation.

near'est (nēr'ĕst). 1. Most near. We climbed the *nearest* hill. 2. Closest; as, one's *nearest* relative. 3. Most direct; as, the *nearest* way.

neph'ew (nĕf'ū). The son of one's brother or sister.

news'pa per (nūz'pā per). Did you read that article in the *newspaper*?

nick'el (nĭk'ĕl). 1. Five cents. Peggy spent her *nickel* for candy. 2. A metal that looks like silver.

niece (nēs). The daughter of one's brother or sister.

nine'teen' (nīn'tēn'). Ten and nine. Leonard was *nineteen* years old on his last birthday.

nine'ty (nīn'tĭ). Nine tens. The necktie costs *ninety* cents.

none (nŭn). 1. *None* of the pears are ripe. 2. We asked several people to go with us, but *none* came.

note'book (nōt'bo͝ok). Put this lesson in your *notebook*.

no'tice (nō'tĭs). 1. I did not *notice* any change in our classroom. 2. Miss Taylor put a *notice* on the bulletin board.

nurse (nurs). When Mother was sick, she had a trained *nurse*.

odd (ŏd). Strange. Mrs. Gordon likes to raise *odd* kinds of flowers.

of'fice (ŏf'ĭs). 1. A place where business is carried on. Father goes to his *office* at 8.30. 2. A position of trust. Mr. Black was elected to that *office* last year.

o'pen ings (ō'pĕn ĭngz). Spaces; parts which are open. Don't go through the *openings* in the fence.

or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj). 1. A fruit. Please hand me an *orange*. 2. The colour of an orange. Lydia has an *orange*-coloured sweater.

or'chard (or'cherd). A field where trees are grown for fruit or food. The fruit in the *orchard* is ripe.

or'der (or'der). 1. *In order to* means "for the purpose of." 2. The way one thing follows another; as, in alphabetical *order*. 3. Mother always keeps the kitchen in good *order*. 4. Please *order* these groceries for me.

or'dered (or'derd). The officer *ordered* the soldiers to halt.

out'line (out'līn). 1. Please hand in the *outline* for your theme. 2. The line that shows the shape of an object. Eric traced the *outline* of the airplane on the paper.

owe (ō). 1. To feel obligation to someone; to be indebted to. We *owe* much to our parents. 2. To be in debt. I *owe* Laura ten cents.

own'er (ōn'er). I am the *owner* of that sweater.

pal'ace (păl'ĭs). We visited the king's *palace*.

palm (pam). 1. A kind of tree growing in warm climates. 2. Part of the hand. I burned the *palm* of my hand.

par'ents (pair'ĕnts). One's father and mother.

par'rots (păr'ŭts). Brightly coloured birds with hooked bills. Some *parrots* can talk.

par'ties (par'tĭz). 1. Groups of peo-

ple doing things together; as, dinner *parties*. 2. Groups of people wanting to manage or direct our government. There are several *parties* in the House of Commons.

part'ly (part'lĭ). In some measure or degree. That is only *partly* true.

past (păst). 1. The bus goes *past* this corner every fifteen minutes. 2. The *past* summer we visited Aunt Ella. 3. History is the story of the *past*.

pave'ment (pāv'mĕnt). A covering for streets and sidewalks.

pay'ing (pā'ĭng). 1. Jessie is *paying* her bill. 2. Were you *paying* attention to what he said?

peace (pēs). 1. Not at war. We all hope for a lasting *peace* among nations. 2. Quiet; stillness.

pea'nuts (pē'nŭts). We fed *peanuts* to the elephants.

pen'ny (pĕn'ĭ). *In common use:* One cent in Canadian money. Rachel spent a *penny* for candy.

per'fect (pur'fĕkt). 1. That was a *perfect* performance. 2. Entire; complete; as, a *perfect* stranger.

per fect' (per fĕkt'). To make complete. Mr. Aubin worked hard to *perfect* his invention.

per haps' (per hăps'). *Perhaps* your lily will be out for Easter.

phone (fōn). *In common use*: Short for telephone.

pi an'o (pĭ ăn'ō). Audrey is learning to play the *piano*.

pile (pīl). 1. We saw the squirrel near the *pile* of wood. 2. Please help me to *pile* up these books.

pil'low (pĭl'ō). I threw the sofa *pillow* on the floor.

pi o neer' (pī ō nēr'). A person who goes first or does something first; as, a person who settles in a part of a country which has not been settled.

pipe (pīp). 1. A hollow tube. Sam blew peas through his *pipe*. 2. The water *pipe* burst in our house. 3. Father smokes a *pipe*.

pitch (pĭch). 1. Joe will *pitch* the ball. 2. Let's *pitch* our tent here.

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ). Feel sorry for. We *pity* the people in Europe who are cold and hungry.

plain (plān). 1. A flat stretch of land. We crossed the *plain* in an hour. 2. Clear; easy to understand. He gave us *plain* directions. 3. Without ornament. Grandmother always wears *plain* clothes. 4. Not rich, simple; as, *plain* food.

plane (plān). 1. *In common use:* Short for airplane. Did you go to Quebec by *plane*? 2. A carpenter's tool for smoothing wood.

planned (plănd). 1. Have you *planned* where you're going to put the tennis court? 2. An architect *planned* our new house.

play'ground (plā'ground). We have a new *playground* on our street.

pleased (plēzd). 1. To feel happy or satisfied. Aren't you *pleased* that we're going to the country? 2. Gave pleasure to. Jerry *pleased* us all by showing us his pictures.

pleas'ure (plĕzh'er). Joy; delight. The boat gave the children *pleasure* all summer.

po lite' (pō līt'). Mother told us to be *polite* to the strangers.

pool (pōōl). 1. We're going to the *pool* to swim. 2. My brothers like to play the game of *pool*.

pos'si ble (pŏs'ĭ b'l). 1. Finish your dinner as quickly as *possible*. 2. It was not *possible* to put out the fire.

post' of fice (pōst' ŏf ĭs). Joe has gone to the *post office* for the mail.

pounds (poundz). 1. A measure of weight. Nan weighs 96 *pounds*. 2. Strikes hard; beats. The club president *pounds* hard on the table for order.

pour (pōr). 1. Put the cap on, or the steam will *pour* out of the radiator. 2. Mother will *pour* the coffee.

pow'der (pou'der). 1. Gunpowder. The army needs a good supply of *powder* for its guns. 2. We pounded the stones into a *powder*.

pow'er (pou'er). 1. Energy or force that can do work; as, electric *power*. 2. Authority or special right; as, the government has *power*. 3. Ability to act. I'm sure that Flora has the *power* to control her temper.

praise (prāz). 1. Approval. Miss Hardy speaks only in the highest *praise* of my brother's work. 2. Don't *praise* him too much.

pray (prā). They went to church to *pray* for peace.

press (prĕs). 1. Push ahead with haste. We were determined to *press* on. 2. Mother will *press* my dress. 3. A machine for pressing; as, a printing *press*.

pret'ti est (prĭt'ĭ ĕst). Most pretty. Jean is prettier than Elizabeth, but Mary is the *prettiest* of all.

price (prīs). 1. Father says that's too high a *price* to pay. 2. The *price* of those shoes is $6.00.

pride (prīd). 1. A high opinion of one's own worth or possessions. We should take *pride* in doing our lessons well. 2. To be proud of. We *pride* ourselves on our team.

prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm). 1. A matter of doubt or difficulty. I don't understand the *problem* he's facing. 2. Finish your *problem* in arithmetic.

pro duce' (prō dūs'). 1. To supply; to bring forth. We hope that tree will *produce* large pears. 2. To make. The factories of our city *produce* articles made of steel.

prod'uce (prŏd'ūs). The yield or product. Mr. Wellman is a dealer in garden *produce*.

prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt). 1. That which is produced. Cotton is a *product* of the South. 2. The *product* of his farm is larger this year. 3. The *product* of 9 multiplied by 4 is 36.

prom'ised (prŏm'ĭst). I *promised* to help him mow the lawn.

prop'er (prŏp'er). Suitable; fitted to the use of. A good workman takes *proper* care of his tools.

pro tect' (prō tĕkt'). To shield from harm. The police will *protect* us.

prove (prōōv). 1. To show that something is true. 2. To test; as, to *prove* your answer.

pro vide' (prō vīd'). 1. To supply. Father will *provide* us with everything we need. 2. Take care for the future. It is wise to *provide* for your old age.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk). 1. Open to the use of everyone. Return this book, please, to the *public* library. 2. Belonging to all the people, the nation at large; as, *public* opinion.

pud'ding (pŏŏd'ĭng). A dessert. We had plum *pudding* for Christmas.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn). A round yellow fruit grown on low vines and widely used for food. We grew a very large *pumpkin* in our garden.

pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh). To make one suffer or feel sorry for his wrongdoing. I'm sure that Father will *punish* me if I disobey him.

pur'ple (pur'p'l). A colour between blue and red. I like *purple* iris better than any other.

purse (purs). A pocketbook. I put the change in my *purse*.

push (pŏŏsh). 1. To press forward with force. In spite of danger the soldiers must *push* onward. 2. Give the boat a *push*.

quar'rel (kwŏr'ĕl). 1. It is childish to *quarrel* with anyone. 2. Margaret and Russell had a *quarrel*.

quart (kwort). A measure of liquid. Two pints of milk will fill a *quart* bottle.

queer (kwēr). 1. Doesn't it seem *queer* to have the street lights dimmed? 2. What a *queer* person that old sailor is!

ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn). 1. You may ask the first *question*. 2. A matter to be talked over. What is the *question* to be discussed? 3. To doubt. I *question* his right to order Jim about.

quick (kwĭk). 1. Swift; fast. The *quick* move frightened the birds. 2. The tender part. Be careful not to cut your nails to the *quick*.

quick'ly (kwĭk'lĭ). Very soon. He will finish his breakfast *quickly*.

qui'et ly (kwī'ĕt lĭ). 1. Without movement. Can't you sit *quietly* and read? 2. Peacefully. We spent the day *quietly* in the country.

quite (kwīt). 1. Completely. The radio news is *quite* reliable. 2. Positively, really. It was *quite* the worst storm I ever saw.

rail'way (rāl'wā). A new *railway* is being laid through our town.

ranch (rănch). 1. The buildings and land of a very large farm for raising cattle, horses, sheep, etc. We visited a *ranch* out West. 2. Any large farm; as, a fruit *ranch*.

range (rānj). 1. Open land for grazing animals. It takes many days to find all the cattle on the *range*. 2. A group of mountain peaks. We saw all of the White Mountain *range* last summer.

rang'er (rān'jer). A person employed to guard a tract of forest or open region; as, a forest *ranger*.

rath'er (rath'er). 1. Prefer. I would *rather* go to the movies today than Saturday. 2. Somewhat. It is *rather* cold today.

re ceived' (rē sēvd'). 1. Bill *received* a bicycle for his birthday. 2. Was at home to friends. Mother *received* the ladies of her club this afternoon.

re cite' (rē sīt'). 1. To repeat a lesson. My teacher asked me to *recite* twice today. 2. I like to hear Ruth *recite* the poem.

re'gion (rē'jŭn). A tract of land; part of the world. We live in a *region* of lakes.

re main' (rē mān'). 1. To stay. We plan to *remain* away for the rest of the month. 2. Are left. Four pumpkins *remain* on the vines.

re mark' (rē mark'). 1. A short statement; a comment. I made a *remark* that he did not like. 2. To say or speak. I heard Helen *remark* that it was too early to leave.

re mem'bered (rē mĕm'berd). 1. He *remembered* all the errands he was to do. 2. Had something come back to one's mind. After a while I *remembered* what you said.

rent (rĕnt). To pay for the use of property. We *rent* our house from the Bartons.

re ply' (rē plī'). Answer. In *reply* to my letter, he sent a telegram.

re port' (rē pōrt'). 1. An account of something seen or heard. Did Paul give a clear *report* of the accident? 2. The secretary will *report* on the business of the last meeting.

re spect' (rē spĕkt'). 1. Care; consideration. We must have *respect* for others. 2. Honour. We must show *respect* to our flag.

re sult' (rē zŭlt'). 1. That which happens or follows because of something. As a *result* of his sickness, he had to repeat the year's work. 2. The pupils worked the problem different ways, but got the same *result*.

re turn' (rē turn'). 1. To repay, or give in exchange. In *return* for his kindness I gave him a book. 2. Please *return* my magazine. 3. Let's *return* to the beach.

re turned' (rē turnd'). 1. Come back. John's father has *returned* from his trip. 2. Sent, or given back. I *returned* the book to the library.

re view' (rē vū'). 1. Please *review* today's lesson. 2. Studying again. We had a *review* of the year's work. 3. An inspection; as, a *review* of the soldiers.

ri'fle (rī'f'l). 1. A gun. 2. To rob or plunder. Their plan was to *rifle* the vacant house.

roar (rōr). 1. A loud, deep sound. We could hear the *roar* of guns. 2. We heard the lion *roar*.

roast (rōst). A piece of meat cooked in an oven.

rob'ber (rŏb'er). A thief.

robe (rōb). A covering for one's lap when riding. 2. A loose garment.

rough (rŭf). 1. Not smooth. 2. Not level; as, a *rough* road. 3. Not calm, stormy; as, *rough* seas or weather.

rub'ber (rŭb'er). 1. The plant or tree grown in warm, wet climates from which a milky juice is taken to make such products as erasers, rubber tires, overshoes, etc. 2. Something used for rubbing; as, an eraser.

rude (rōōd). 1. Not carefully made; coarse; rough. 2. Impolite. It is *rude* to interrupt a speaker.

ru'ins (rōō'ĭnz). 1. Fallen or decayed condition; as, a house in *ruins*. 2. Destroys. Fire *ruins* much fine property each year.

rush (rŭsh). 1. The effort of many people to go somewhere to get something; as, the Christmas *rush*. 2. To move with haste; to hurry. The boys *rush* out to play ball.

safe'ty (sāf'tĭ). Freedom from harm. With the new brakes, we can drive the automobile in *safety*.

sail'or (sāl'er). One who sails or helps to manage ships at sea. The *sailor* told us stories of his adventures at sea.

sale (sāl). 1. Many of the houses on our street are for *sale*. 2. There's a bargain *sale* at Brown and Jordan's.

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng). 1. Keeping from spending or wasting; as, *saving* your money. 2. That which is saved; an economy. It will be a *saving* to start at the beginning.

scold (skōld). 1. A noisy, scolding person or animal. That old woman is a regular *scold*. 2. To find fault with. Don't *scold* the child.

scout (skout). 1. A member of the Boy Scouts. 2. A person who is sent to find out what the enemy is doing.

scratch (skrăch). 1. Did the cat *scratch* you? 2. If you stand on the chair, you will *scratch* it. 3. You should take care not to *scratch* an insect bite too hard. 4. Does that *scratch* on your foot hurt?

scream (skrēm). 1. To make a loud, sharp cry. Children sometimes *scream* loudly when they are playing. 2. Did you hear that *scream*?

screen (skrēn). 1. A covered frame that hides or separates. Let's put a *screen* around the bed to keep off the wind. 2. Please don't slam the *screen* door.

scrub (skrŭb). To rub hard. Ella will *scrub* the kitchen floor.

seal (sēl). 1. A sea animal which has valuable fur. 2. To fasten or close securely. I forgot to *seal* the letter before I mailed it. 3. A stamp; as, a Christmas *seal*.

search (surch). The act of looking for. We made a long *search* to see if we could find any old clothes.

sea'son (sē'z'n). 1. The time of year when fruits and vegetables are at their best. When strawberries are in *season*, we have them every day. 2. One of the four divisions of the year. 3. Any period of time marked by something special; as, the business *season*, the holiday *season*. 4. To improve the flavour of. We *season* vegetables with salt.

se'cret (sē'krĕt). 1. Kept from sight, hidden; as, a *secret* drawer. 2. Kept from knowledge of others. The spy made a *secret* journey. 3. Known only to a few; as, a *secret* society.

seek (sēk). To hunt for or try to find.

serv'ant (sur'vănt). 1. A person employed in a household. 2. A person who works for the benefit of many people. The mayor is a public *servant*.

set'tle ment (sĕt''l mĕnt). A small village or group of houses. We live four miles from the next *setilement*.

sev'en ty (sĕv'ĕn tĭ). Seven tens. It's not safe to drive at *seventy* miles an hour.

sev'er al (sĕv'er ăl). I am taking home *several* books.

shal'low (shăl'ō). Not deep; as, *shallow* water, a *shallow* bowl.

sheet (shēt). 1. Help me to put a clean *sheet* on the bed. 2. A broad thin piece; as, a *sheet* of paper.

shipped (shĭpt). 1. Put on board a ship. Father *shipped* his goods to Duluth. 2. Sent or carried from one place to another by ship, train, airplane, etc. We *shipped* the goods by freight.

shone (shŏn). 1. Did shine; gave light. The sun *shone* brightly. 2. Looked bright. Richard polished his shoes until they *shone*.

shoul'der (shōl'der). 1. Carrying your books always on one arm will make one *shoulder* higher than the other. 2. Sometimes one has to push hard to *shoulder* his way through the crowd. 3. A cut of meat. Mother bought a *shoulder* of lamb.

shout (shout). 1. We heard the boy's *shout*. 2. To make a loud cry. The children *shout* with excitement.

show'er (shou'er). 1. Anything like a fall of rain; as, a *shower* of sparks. 2. Do you think we'll have a *shower*?

shown (shōn). 1. Our teacher has *shown* us how to work the examples. 2. Have you *shown* your father your report card?

sight (sīt). 1. To see those airplanes in formation was a wonderful

sight. 2. Power of seeing. He lost the *sight* of one eye.

sign (sīn). 1. A motion or action that gives a command. At a *sign* from the traffic officer we stopped. 2. Something that stands for something else. The *sign* ÷ means divide. 3. Can you read the *sign* on the door? 4. To write one's name; as, to *sign* a letter.

si'lent (sī'lĕnt). 1. Quiet; still; as, a *silent* house. 2. Not speaking. You must be *silent* when the movie begins.

sim'ple (sĭm'p'l). 1. Plain; not showy; as, *simple* food, *simple* pleasures. 2. Easy, not hard to understand; as, a *simple* problem.

sin cere'ly (sĭn sēr'lĭ). Honestly; really. We're *sincerely* glad that he's coming.

sin'gle (sĭng'g'l). 1. One and no more. There is but a *single* apple left on the tree. 2. For only one. Bob has a *single* bed.

skirts (skurts). 1. They're having a sale of *skirts* at North's. 2. Passes along the edge of. The road to the lake *skirts* the town.

slaves (slāvz). 1. Persons forced to work for others without pay. Before the Civil War, many coloured people were *slaves* in the United States. 2. Works hard, or toils. He *slaves* from morning to night.

sleigh (slā). 1. A carriage on runners used in snow. 2. To drive in a *sleigh*.

slept (slĕpt). Did sleep. I *slept* for nine hours.

slip'per y (slĭp'er ĭ). 1. The ice made the streets *slippery*. 2. Tricky, not to be trusted; as, a *slippery* sort of person.

slow'ly (slō'lĭ). Not fast. Why do you come so *slowly*?

sol'dier (sōl'jer). Uncle Raymond is a *soldier* in our army.

sol'id (sŏl'ĭd). 1. Alike throughout; all of one material; as, *solid* colour, *solid* gold. 2. Not hollow. That tree has a *solid* trunk. 3. Hard, firm. That house has a *solid* foundation.

some'bod y (sŭm'bŏd ĭ). Some person. *Somebody* is calling you.

sore (sōr). 1. Painful. I have a *sore* arm. 2. A painful place on the body. You'd better put some disinfectant on the *sore*.

sort (sort). 1. Kind. What *sort* of pie do you want? 2. Arrange by kinds or in order. Will you please help me to *sort* the clothes?

space (spās). 1. Room. We found a *space* in the corner for another bed. 2. Unlimited room; as, the earth moves through *space*.

spare (spair). 1. Extra. Father carries a *spare* tire in his car. 2. To do without. If you can't *spare* any eggs, we shall go to the next farm for them.

spear (spēr). 1. A weapon with a long shaft and pointed head. A soldier in early times used a *spear*. 2. A shoot of a plant; as, a *spear* of grass.

speed (spēd). 1. State of moving rapidly. Lawrence always drives at top *speed*. 2. To go fast; to make go fast. *Speed* up that work.

spread (sprĕd). 1. Extend. Meadows *spread* out on both sides of the brook. 2. *Spread* the bread with butter. 3. A covering for a bed.

square (skwair). 1. Space in a city bounded by streets on four sides. We walked through the *square* to the school. 2. A figure with four equal sides and four right angles.

starve (starv). Many people in Europe will *starve* this winter.

sta'tion (stā'shŭn). A building or place used for a definite purpose. I'll meet you at the railroad *station.*

stead'y (stĕd'ĭ). 1. Not changing much, regular; as, *steady* progress, *steady* rate of speed. 2. Firm; as, a *steady* table.

stock (stŏk). 1. Cattle or other farm animals. 2. Things for use or sale; the supply used as it is needed. Our druggist keeps a large *stock* of medical supplies.

stole (stōl). 1. To move secretly or quietly. He *stole* quietly out of the house. 2. Do you think that stranger *stole* the radio?

straight (strāt). 1. Directly. Come *straight* home. 2. The path through the woods isn't very *straight.*

stran'ger (strān'jer). 1. Who was the *stranger* who called at our house? 2. She is a *stranger* in this town.

stretched (strĕcht). 1. Drew out to greater length. Tom *stretched* his sweater to twice its size. 2. Jim *stretched* his arms out straight.

stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd). 1. Have you *studied* your lessons yet? 2. Examined carefully. The carpenter *studied* the plans of the house.

stud'y ing (stŭd'ĭ ĭng). Judy is *studying* her history lesson.

stuff (stŭf). 1. To fill. Are you going to *stuff* the turkey? 2. Material from which other things are made. 3. Useless things. Why don't you throw that old *stuff* away?

stumps (stŭmps). Father is digging up the *stumps* of three old trees.

sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt). 1. Which school *subject* do you enjoy most? 2. Something thought about or discussed; as, the *subject* of his talk. 3. The *subject* of a sentence is the person or thing spoken about.

sub ject' (sŭb jĕkt'). Bring under some influence. He tried to *subject* his daughters to his will.

sud'den ly (sŭd''n lĭ). Unexpectedly; quickly. Ralph *suddenly* appeared in the doorway.

suf'fer (sŭf'er). 1. To experience; as, to *suffer* great need. 2. To bear pain. I hate to see an animal *suffer.*

sum (sŭm). 1. Any amount; as, a large *sum* of money. 2. In arithmetic, the result of adding.

sup ply' (sŭ plī'). 1. Quantity ready for use. We carried a *supply* of canned goods to our camp. 2. To furnish with what is needed. Mr. Green will *supply* us with milk.

sup pose' (sŭ pōz'). 1. Think; believe. Do you *suppose* that we shall be invited? 2. Consider as possible. *Suppose* that they don't arrive, what shall we do?

sure'ly (shŏŏr'lĭ). Certainly. It's *surely* going to rain.

sur prised' (ser prīzd'). 1. Astonished. We were *surprised* by Ethel's visit. 2. Taken or come upon unprepared. We were *surprised* by the enemy.

swam (swăm). The boys *swam* to the island.

sweat'er (swĕt'er). A knitted garment. Why don't you take off your *sweater*?

swell (swĕl). Grow larger. The seeds will *swell* if you soak them.

swift (swĭft). 1. Quick to act; capable of moving very fast. 2. Fast. The bird made a *swift* motion as he flew into the nest.

sword (sōrd). A weapon with a long

sharp blade. A soldier used to fight with a *sword.*

tak'ing (tāk'ĭng). 1. Is he *taking* the flowers home? 2. Ann is *taking* a nap. 3. We are *taking* time to finish. 4. I am *taking* Baby's picture.

talked (tawkt). Held a conversation. I *talked* to Jerry only yesterday.

tar'dy (tar'dĭ). Late. Try not to be *tardy* again.

taste (tāst). 1. Do you like the *taste* of this apple? 2. Will you *taste* this soup? 3. A little bit. I want just a *taste* of that candy. 4. The power to appreciate beauty. Ruth shows good *taste* in dress.

tenth (tĕnth). 1. A cent is one *tenth* of a dime. 2. My birthday is on the *tenth* of January.

term (turm). 1. Later in the *term* we shall have a test. 2. A length of time. His *term* of office is a year.

ter'ri ble (tĕr'ĭ b'l). 1. *In common use:* To an excessive or unusual degree; as, the *terrible* heat. 2. Causing great fear or mental distress, dreadful; as, a *terrible* storm, a *terrible* mistake.

test (tĕst). 1. We had a *test* in English this morning. 2. To try out; as, to *test* his honour.

them selves' (thĕm sĕlvz'). 1. The girls hid *themselves* behind the garage. 2. (*Themselves* is sometimes used to make a statement stronger.) The policemen, *themselves*, didn't know what to do.

thief (thēf). A person who steals.

throat (thrōt). When you have a sore *throat*, it hurts you to swallow.

thus (thŭs). 1. In this way. He ended his letter *thus:* "Do come if you possibly can." 2. So far or to this degree. *Thus* far all is well.

tight (tīt). 1. Firm. Hold it *tight.* 2. Fitting closely. My coat is too *tight.*

tim'ber (tĭm'ber). Wood for building. Father bought a load of *timber* to repair the hen house.

to bac'co (tō băk'ō). 1. A plant the leaves of which are used for smoking. 2. The dried leaves of the tobacco plant. Father sent me to the store to buy him some *tobacco.*

ton (tŭn). A measure of weight; 2000 pounds.

tongue (tŭng). I burned my *tongue* on that hot meat.

trac'tor (trăk'ter). An engine on wheels for pulling trucks, etc. We're going to use the new *tractor* to cut the wheat field.

trail (trāl). 1. Path across a wild region. The campers cut a *trail* through the woods. 2. To pull or drag; as, to *trail* on the ground.

trav'elled (trăv'ĕld). 1. Walked. We've *travelled* all over this district. 2. Made journeys to distant places. He has *travelled* a great deal.

trav'el ler (trăv'ĕl er). One who travels. The *traveller* came home.

tribe (trīb). A group of people united by race and customs under the same leader.

tru'ly (trōō'lĭ). Honestly, really. I am *truly* sorry that I missed seeing you.

um brel'la (ŭm brĕl'ă). A screen carried in the hand to protect one from the rain or sun. Jane lost her *umbrella.*

un der stood' (ŭn der stŏŏd'). 1. Settled upon by agreement. 2. Got the meaning of; knew. I *understood* what you said the first time. 3. Was informed; had learned. I

understood that we were to have fire drill twice a month.

un like' (ŭn līk'). Not like; different. That camera is *unlike* any I've seen.

up'per (ŭp'er). Higher; as, the *upper* branches, the *upper* floor.

use'less (ūs'lĕs). Of no use; worthless. That chair is so broken that it is *useless*.

u'su al (ū'zhū ăl). *In common use:* Ordinary. We made the fire in the *usual* way.

val'ue (văl'ū). Worth. That ring is of great *value*.

vase (vās). A container for flowers. Mother put the flowers in a *vase*.

veg'e ta bles (vĕj'ĕ tă b'lz). 1. *Vegetables* are good for you. 2. Trees, grass, and flowers belong to the *vegetable* kingdom.

view (vū). 1. Do you get a *view* of the mountain from your camp? 2. Picture of some scene. We bought some post cards with a *view* of the lake.

vis'it ed (vĭz'ĭt ĕd). 1. Came to see, or called upon. Miss Lane *visited* Mother yesterday for an hour. 2. Stayed in another's house as a guest. We *visited* Grandmother for two weeks last summer.

vis'i tor (vĭz'ĭ ter). A guest. Sue has been a *visitor* here for a month.

voice (vois). It is not necessary to talk in such a loud *voice*.

vote (vōt). 1. To express one's choice or opinion. Mother and Father have gone to *vote* for the next Council. 2. The decision reached by voting. A *vote* for money to buy Christmas decorations was passed by the committee.

voy'age (voi'ĭj). A journey by water. Did you have a pleasant *voyage* when you went to Europe?

waists (wāsts). Plural of waist, the upper part of a dress. I bought two new *waists*.

waste (wāst). 1. That which is wasted or not put to some good use. 2. It is wicked to *waste* time or money. 3. The Boy Scouts are collecting *waste* paper, tin, and other scrap.

watch'ing (wŏch'ĭng). 1. Observing closely. We were *watching* the sunset fade from the sky. 2. Shepherds were *watching* their flocks. 3. We were *watching* and waiting for the bells to ring the New Year in.

weary (wēr'ĭ). 1. Tiring. We spent a *weary* day shopping. 2. Tired from work or suffering. "All the world is sad and *weary*."

weave (wēv). 1. To twine or lace together yarn or thread into cloth or other things. 2. Any method or pattern of weaving. This cloth has a loose *weave*.

weed (wēd). 1. Take weeds out; as, *weed* the garden. 2. A useless plant. That's only a *weed*.

weigh (wā). 1. I *weigh* about 100 pounds. 2. To find out how heavy a thing is. Please *weigh* the meat. 3. To consider carefully. We must *weigh* the matter before we decide.

wel'come (wĕl'kŭm). 1. Gladly received; as, a *welcome* visitor. 2. A kind reception. We gave the returned soldiers a warm *welcome*. 3. Gladly permitted. You are *welcome* to help yourself to candy.

west'ern (wĕs'tern). Of the west of Canada. The Rocky Mountains are in the *western* part of our country.

when ev'er (hwĕn ĕv'er). When; at whatever time. *Whenever* you come for me, I'll be ready.

wher ev'er (hwair ĕv'er). Where; to what place. *Wherever* he goes, he always has a good time.

wheth'er (hwĕth'er). If. (Whether is used in expressing conditions of doubt or choice.) I doubt *whether* Gertrude will be well enough to go.

whis'per (hwĭs'per). 1. A soft sound like a whisper. At the first *whisper* of danger the soldier sounded the alarm. 2. To speak under one's breath softly, so as not to be overheard. It is not polite to *whisper* in public.

whis'tle (hwĭs''l). 1. We heard a low *whistle* outside the window. 2. The policeman blew his *whistle.*

who ev'er (hōō ĕv'er). Any person. *Whoever* answers the most questions will get the prize.

wife (wīf). Mr. Wood and his *wife* came to call.

will'ing (wĭl'ĭng). 1. Having the wish or desire to. I'm *willing* to help you. 2. Cheerfully ready; as, a *willing* helper.

wind'y (wĭn'dĭ). My, what a *windy* day this is!

wire (wīr). 1. The telephone *wire* came down in the storm. 2. We use a *wire* screen in front of the fireplace. 3. The men have begun to *wire* the new house for electricity.

wise (wīz). Having or showing knowledge; as, a *wise* man, a *wise* decision.

wom'an (wŏŏm'ăn). Who is that *woman* walking past the house?

worn (wōrn). 1. I've *worn* this coat for three years. 2. Damaged by use. My shoes are badly *worn.*

worse (wurs). Will had a bad accident, but Stephen had a *worse* one.

worst (wurst). Most harmful, or evil. This is the *worst* storm of the winter.

worth (wurth). 1. Equal in value to. My pen is *worth* a dollar. 2. Value. I bought ten cents' *worth* of candy. 3. Having property of given amount; as, a man *worth* a million.

wrap (răp). 1. To cover or enfold. Let me *wrap* this blanket around you. 2. An outer covering; as, a coat, a sweater.

wreck (rĕk). 1. What is left of anything that has been destroyed; as, the *wreck* of an automobile. 2. A ship that has been destroyed at sea. We saw the *wreck* that had once been the schooner *Glint.* 3. To cause a wreck. Many people *wreck* their cars by driving too fast.

writ'ing (rīt'ĭng). 1. I'm *writing* the message on this pad. 2. Miss Lowell is *writing* another book. 3. I can't read your *writing.*

yarn (yarn). Ellen is knitting a sweater of blue *yarn* for her brother in the navy.

yell (yĕl). A loud cry. He rushed into the house with a *yell.*

your self' (yŏŏr sĕlf'). 1. (Yourself is used to make a statement stronger.) You, *yourself,* told me it was so. 2. Did you let *yourself* in with the key?

ze'ro (zēr'ō). 1. The point marked as 0 on the thermometer. The thermometer was at *zero* this morning. 2. A figure used in arithmetic. Add a *zero* to your answer.

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